The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.....NO. 7270. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ALBANY.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE POLITICIANS ACTIVELY AT WORK YESTERDAY—TAMMANY'S CAUCUS AND THE RURAL DEMOCRACY — THE HORNETS' NEST WHICH TAMMANY HAS STEPPED INTO—THE ACTION OF THE CAUCUS TO BE "EXPLAINED AWAY"—FORMAL AND INFORMAL VOTING—THE SENATORIAL QUESTION—MR. MURPHY'S FRIENDS ACTIVE—OTHER CANDIDATES—MR. HUSTED TO LEAD THE MINORITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—There has been an extraordinary amount of work done here to-day by the industrious classes of statesmen and politicians, to whom Sunday is as good a day for work as any other; and the result of it has been that, in regard to one very important question, there is a clearing away to some extent of the obscurity which has prevailed for the past three days. I refer, first, to the subject of the organization of the House. As already stated, the caucus of country members last night ended without accomplishing anything, and they will meet again to-morrow morning, to take up anew the course of John Kelly's Assembly caucus.

MR. SHERMAN'S RESOLUTION AND WHAT IT COVERS.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Sherman last night is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That we deem it inexplicit, as Democratic members of the Assembly, to hold any caucus previous to that which shall be regularly and formally called, for the purpose of giving expression to our views and purposes as to the officers of the Assembly; and that we deprecate any irregular and unusual action calculated to advance the interests of any candidates for such position."

This resolution was laid over, and will be brought up on the reassembling of the conference, and from present indications it is likely there will be a much larger attendance of members than on Saturday night, and that this resolution will be adopted. As will be seen by its wording, it is much broader in its scope than the resolution submitted to the Tammany delegation on Saturday, signed by fourteen members, in which Tammany was asked to rescind its action in pledging itself to McGuire and Calkins. It covers, in fact, the whole subject of district caucuses, and, therefore, includes in its condemnation the nomination and preindorsement by Tammany of Kernan for Senator, as well as of the gentlemen named for Speaker and Clerk. There is a growing disposition to favor its terms, as, if adhered to, it will bring all the delegations into general caucus to-morrow night on an equal footing. It stands to reason that if every delegation followed Tammany's course, and came here pledged and bound to its particular choice, the general caucus could not be otherwise than inharmonious. They would come with their ears closed to any argument or reasoning on the subject, and their minds practically unsusceptible of conviction, no matter how strong the reasons might be which would demand the fittest course of action.

TAMMANY'S RUMORED EXPLANATION OF ITS CAUCUS.

An entirely new theory has been started here, which is intended to relieve Tammany of all embarrassment in the matter. It is a shrewd trick, originated by Tammany itself, and is to be palmed off, if possible, on the general caucus. It is simply this: In the caucus, Tammany means to say, "Gentlemen, you have been misinformed as to our action. We adopted no resolution, and we signed no pledge in favor of the candidates we indorse. We met informally for mutual introduction, many of us being new members, and for an exchange of sentiments. We indorsed the gentlemen whose names have been used, it is true, but it was an error of the Associated Press agent, who telegraphed it through the State as done by resolution." With this specious story Tammany hopes to smother the hornet's nest which has been struck among the country members, and to relieve itself and John Kelly of the humiliation of rescinding the action of the caucus. It will be like saying, "We have done nothing to rescind, and you have been wofully misinformed and we shamefully calumniated." This is a theory that has been broached here to-day for the first time, and at first blush it strikes the inquisitive mind as strange that this simple explanation, if true, was not thought of and made before the whole Democracy of the State had thundered its disapproval in Tammany's ear. The only representatives of Tammany now here are John Morrissey and Judge Ledwith, and they have been assiduous in circulating the story. Mr. Sheil, a member of the Tammany delegation, representing a district of the annexed Westchester County, is also in town, and I understand that it was from him Morrissey obtained this statement of proceedings in caucus.

HOW THE VOTE WAS SAID TO BE TAKEN IN THE TAMMANY CAUCUS.

In conversation to-night Mr. Sheil stated to me that the caucus had not acted upon any resolution, nor had any pledge or resolution been submitted to it; but they merely took a sort of informal vote. On my questioning him in relation to this "informal vote" on candidates, he said it was not by paper ballots; it was not viva voce. "How then?" I asked. "By a call of the roll," he answered, "each man answering to his name." "And each member, as his name was called gave the names of his three candidates," I suggested. "Oh! no," replied Mr. Sheil; "the roll was called over three times—once for Speaker, once for Clerk, and once for Senator—and the members voted on each as their names were called."

Now it may be that this is "informal" voting, but it is generally understood in all parliamentary bodies that a "call of the roll" is the most formal and exacting kind of a vote. If the country members are content with Tammany's explanation and plea of innocence, in view of this statement, then they will be easily convinced.

A NEW MOVE ON THE CLERKSHIP QUESTION.

A new move was made here to-day on the Clerkship question which helps to make the prospect clearer than at any previous time. This morning a proposition was made to Messrs. Northrup, Smith, and Benjamin, candidates for Clerk, that they simultaneously withdraw in favor of William H. Bowman, a member of the Rochester Water Commission. The proposal emanated from Senator Lord and his friends, and was conveyed to the candidates by Henry Richmond. Northrup refused to retired, as did also Lyman B. Smith, of Buffalo, but Benjamin withdrew unconditionally, and is out of the race. This leaves Calkins, Northrup, and Smith in the field.

A SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT.

But the most significant feature of the whole movement was in Smith's statement, that he is still in the race, and means to stay in; but if he withdraws it will be in favor of some man of large experience and fitness for the position. This means no more nor less than that he is in favor of Calkins. He reiterated his views to me to-day, adding that he looks on the position as one of too much importance to be trifled with, for upon the efficiency of the Clerk, more than upon any other man, depends the rapid and accurate dispatch of business in the Assembly; and a competent Clerk is a support and assistance to the Speaker as well as to the members.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

There has been no talk as to the chairmanship of the caucus meeting to-morrow night; it is impossible to say who will preside. On the Senatorial question there has been no material change. Mr. Murphy's friends are still working actively, and appear to be gaining ground; while the Tammany policy of dictation, as developed in John Kelly's caucus, has correspondingly weakened Kernan. Still, the change that has been wrought is one of *morale* more than of material gain or loss, and cannot yet be computed with any degree of accuracy. It can be best explained perhaps by using the turf phrase that "Murphy is well in hand, and is cantering along in a waiting race on Kernan's quarter." In this condition of affairs all the other possible candidates are talked of as people who may come in with a good prospect as compromise men, and among them are mentioned Seymour, Amasa J. Parker, and Fenton. But the men who talk of Seymour are those who do not know of the causes which exist to prevent his candidature, and to which I have already alluded. Fenton's chances are discussed by the Liberals with a great show of ecstatic anticipation, and there are not a few Republican members who have expressed their willingness to join such a movement on the principle of "anything to beat the Democracy." Samuel Scudder, member from Cattaraugus, who is a brother-in-law of Fenton, declines to express any opinion on the matter at present, and his refusal is looked on as reason for believing that a movement in that direction is contemplated if the opportunity proves favorable. The imposing reception to be given here by Mr. Corning on Tuesday evening, and which will be one of the most magnificent entertainments ever gotten up in this city, is a puzzle to most of the politicians, who see no real motive in it at this particular time. It is hinted, however, that it means an exhibition of the influence and prestige of the family associations of Judge Parker, who is Erastus Corning's father-in-law, and is intended to have effect on the many eminent men and politicians who will be present. Over 700 invitations have been already issued.

MR. HUSTED TO LEAD THE MINORITY.

Ex-Speaker Husted arrived here early this morning, and is busy in assuring organization and harmony among the Republican members, and the leadership of his party has, of course, been unanimously accorded him by his colleagues on the floor of the Assembly.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gov. Tilden has been working all day in preparing his message, which is not yet completed, however, and promises to be quite long and elaborate on each subject embraced in it.

THE WISCONSIN CHARLIE ROSS.

A STRANGE STORY OF A VEILED WOMAN—THE DEAD BURGLAR DOUGLASS SAID TO HAVE FREQUENTLY VISITED RACINE, AND TO HAVE MARRIED THERE—HIS PORTRAIT RECOGNIZED BY SEVERAL CITIZENS—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE COMMUNITY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1874.

It seems a poor State that fails to furnish a stray child who answers in every respect the description of Charlie Ross. Wisconsin now furnishes the demand made on her. On the 12th of this month a strange woman, about thirty-five years old, appeared at Black River Falls in Jackson County, with a child described as four years old, blue eyes, and light hair—a perfect likeness, on comparison, of the photographs of Charlie Ross in possession of the Sheriff of the county. The woman kept herself closely veiled, and said her name was Lewis; that she was from Racine County, and that her husband was in the pinery at work; that she was going to visit a sick father, whose name was Norton, in the country. She refused to take the child with her on the ground that her father had typhoid fever, and she did not wish to subject the child to possible contagion. She left the child at the house of Sidney Clark. Her actions were very strange, and she refused to raise her veil. After leaving the child she failed to appear again, voluntarily. Now comes the interesting part of the story. When the illustrated papers from New-York (containing portraits of the two burglars, Mosher and Douglass, shot at Bay Ridge, and who confessed to having abducted the Ross child,) reached Black River Falls, a number of citizens, among them E. O. Jones, proprietor of the Jones House, recognized Douglass as a man who had frequently, during the last four years, visited the town under his own name of Douglass. The hotel proprietor also remembered that Douglass had married a girl named Relyea, whose parents live near the town. A number of citizens visited the Relyea family for the purpose of ascertaining something further in regard to Douglass. On reaching the house they found the woman who had left the child with Mr. Clark, and who proved to be another daughter of Relyea and a sister to the wife of Douglass, with whom she had been living for some time somewhere in the East. Her parents were ignorant of the fact that she had brought a child to Black River Falls. The woman was arrested and taken to town, where she will await the arrival of a member of the Ross family, who is expected soon, a photograph of the child having been forwarded to Philadelphia. She refuses to talk, except to confess that the child does not belong to her. A neighbor who was shown the picture of Douglass, the dead burglar, claimed to have known him; that Douglass had spent a month with the Relyea family last Summer. The child was questioned—asked, "Where is Walter?" to which it replied, "Gone to school." It further spoke of Uncle Joe as living on Washington avenue.

These reports may be colored to suit the sensational fancy of excited citizens, or they may be true. The only points in the case stronger than in the many cases of the finding of the lost boy, are the resemblance of Douglass to a man of the same name who married one of the Relyea girls; the fact that the woman who brought the child assumed a name, and proved to be a sister of the girl who married Douglass, and that she has been living with the Douglass family.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 3.—Wess Hart, who recently committed a burglary in the house of Mr. Perkins, Prospect street, Hartford, was caught here to-night.

SUICIDE.

At about 9 o'clock last evening a well-dressed man jumped overboard from the stern of the Fulton ferry-boat Farragut, while in mid-stream, and was drowned. No trace of the body could be found;

WASHINGTON.

IRWIN, THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY WITNESS, AND THE COMMITTEE.

THE CONTRACT FOR TWO STEAM-SHIPS CONTINGENT ON THE PASSAGE OF THE SUBSIDY—THE DEMOCRATS NOT AT ALL GRATIFIED WITH THE RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION—THE INDIAN TERRITORY—THE REPORTS OF CHANGES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Richard B. Irwin is still living at Wormley's Hotel, where he has remained since he was brought here by order of the Ways and Means Committee. He has recovered his health, and is awaiting the order of the House. In reply to a question, he stated that he knew no reason why he should not appear before the bar of the House on Tuesday if he is wanted. "The order," said Irwin, "is to produce me forthwith. I have recovered from the temporary illness, brought about in a measure by the unnecessary haste of the committee, and am now prepared to go forward." In reference to the work of the committee in New-York, Irwin says they went there expecting to prove that all the money paid to him by the company for obtaining the subsidy was lost in speculating in Wall street, and then show his testimony to be false. He says that every line of evidence thus far taken that is not rank perjury, corroborates his sworn statement as to the disposition of the funds intrusted to him by the Pacific Mail Company. He says the minute book of the company will show that the present Board of Directors ratified the action of the former management, and that the records of the company will further show that John Roach was given a contract to build two ships for $2,000,000, contingent upon the passage of the subsidy; that the committee knew of these and other transactions of a similar character before they left here, and were informed of the whereabouts of the documentary proof; yet they think such facts irrelevant, and show no disposition to inquire into them. He would not say that he would tell the whole story, but intimated that the entire history of the Pacific Mail management would be made known. "If this committee of eleven men," said Irwin, "decline to admit the entire history of the management of the Pacific Mail it will be given as an appendix to their report, and spread before the committee of the whole American people by the American newspaper press." He would say nothing as to what he may do when brought before the bar of the House. He alluded to William S. King's testimony, and thinks King is in a bad predicament. He said nothing of Schumaker, except to inquire of his present whereabouts Irwin is cheerful, and appears to have no dread of being taken before the House. His manner indicates that he has made up his mind as to the course he will pursue, and that he is satisfied with his decision, whatever it may be. The Democrats are disgusted with the developments, and Dick Schell is quoted as saying that he was willing to move to discharge the committee from further consideration of the subject. Mr. Dawes, of the Ways and Means Committee, will not return here until Tuesday night, and, in consequence, it is not expected that Irwin will be brought before the bar of the House before Wednesday.

THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Board of Engineers, which has made a survey of the mouth of the Mississippi River with a view to determining upon the nature of the improvements necessary to open navigation to New-Orleans, met in New-York last week, and their report, it is understood, will very soon be received and laid before Congress. The character of their recommendations is not yet known, but it is understood that they are by no means united in favor of the St. Philip Canal as a solution of the problem.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Four of the regular Appropriation bills are on the House calendar as special orders after the morning hour. These are the Army, Indian, Fortifications, and Consular and Diplomatic. Mr. Wheeler has charge of the Army bill, and will make an effort to have it taken up on Tuesday. The Military Academy, Post Office, and Pension Appropriation bills are completed, and may be reported to the House on Tuesday or Wednesday. The sundry civil and deficiency appropriations are partially prepared, but cannot be completed until toward the close of the session.

THE SENATE FINANCE BILL—ATTITUDE OF THE DEMOCRATS.

The Finance bill comes up in the House next Thursday as a special order, and it is proposed that immediate action shall be taken upon it. It is within the power of the House to limit debate by the previous question, so that a vote may be reached upon the bill before adjournment on Thursday. Of course, the Democrats can cause delay by filibustering motions, and if they are persistent they may wear out the patience of the majority and secure an agreement for a day or two of debate. There is some talk of a caucus of the Republican members of the House on Wednesday night, but the project is not fully matured. The reports that are brought back by members who have been home during the holidays are generally favorable to the passage of the bill. There is some sentiment in the Eastern States against accepting any measure which is not absolute in its provisions for producing resumption, but so far as is now known the vote of the New-England States will be almost solid for the passage of the bill. New-England business men are reported as agreeing with the general sentiment of business men throughout the country, that, if the bill is not altogether acceptable, it should be passed, as the best that can now be had. The New-York State Republican members will probably all vote for the bill, with the exception of Mr. Merriam. The Democrats, for the most part, oppose the measure, though a large number of them are not personally hostile to it. They reason, however, that if the bill is passed, and any good is accomplished by it, the Republicans will gain all the political advantages, but if, as one leading Democrat remarked with a profane emphasis, the thing turns out bad the Democrats want all the credit they can gain from having been in the opposition. Of course a Democratic partisan opposition to the bill will have a tendency to unite the Republicans, and will for that reason to some extent aid the passage of the bill. Dr. Linderman has been making investigations to determine the practicability of the silver currency provision of the bill, and says there has never been a time when the condition of affairs was so favorable to the replacing of the fractional currency with silver coin.

THE TROUBLES IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Indian troubles in the Indiana Territory, in the vicinity of Vanita, arise from the old feud between the Ross and Adair factions of the Cherokees. The Indiana Office has no information additional to that received by the press. No violent collision is feared, and it is not believed that there will be an open conflict. The disturbances in the Indian Territory are fomented by the desperadoes that enter the Territory from the surrounding States, as refugees in many instances from law. As the Government has no power to apprehend and punish them they remain and mingle with and excite the Indians.

THE RUMORED CHANGES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

There has been a paragraph going the rounds of the newspapers during the last few days, which stated that a number of very important changes had been determined upon in the Treasury Department, to take place soon after the beginning of the year. Secretary Bristow, alluding to this, says that while changes are likely to occur from time to time, there is nothing determined upon to justify the paragraph in question. Gen. Spinner has been specially referred to as one of those whose resignation would be shortly tendered. He has retained the office to himself and continues to so hold it, but there appears to be now no occasion for his resignation, and no reason for expecting it which has not existed for two or three years. Whenever he goes out it will be of his own volition.

ARREST OF EMBEZZLERS FROM THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

Moore and Williams, who robbed the Internal Revenue Bureau of certain drafts last Summer, and slipped through the hands of the authorities in Philadelphia in some way, have been rearrested. Moore was caught in Washington on Friday, and last evening, after a long interview with the Solicitor of the Treasury and the Chief of the Secret Service Bureau, gave information where his accomplice could be found, and Williams was to-day arrested in Baltimore. The First National Bank of Buffalo is interested in the case, and an attempt will be made to have both the parties transferred to the Buffalo courts for trial. Among the drafts stolen was one in favor of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad for $1,500. Williams carried this to the First National Bank of Buffalo, bearing what purported to be the indorsement of the railroad company. He was identified at the bank, and placed his own indorsement on the draft and received the money. It afterward turned out that the indorsement of the railroad company was a forgery. Both Williams and Moore are now in custody here, and immediate steps will be taken to place them in the hands of the N rk tate authorities.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE REDEMPTION AGENCY.

The redemption of national bank notes at the Redemption Agency, Treasury Department, is now more active than at any former time since its reorganization. Many banks which never before forwarded notes are now doing so, including a number of Boston banks. Notes redeemed by new issues up to the 31st of December amounted to $53,221,146. The amount assorted and delivered to the Controller of the Currency for destruction and replacement of new notes to the same date was $41,326,305. The difference between these two sums constitutes the amount in the hands of the Redemption Agency in various stages of assortment.

THE LITTLE TARIFF BILL.

The Conference Committee on the so-called Little Tariff bill had another meeting yesterday, but failed to agree to a compromise on the points which divide the two Houses. Several members of the Committee on Ways and Means said to-night it was not probable the bill will pass.

THE GOLD SALES.

The Treasury policy as to the sales of gold for January has not yet been announced.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE AND THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

The subcommittee of the Committee on Ways and Means, with the exception of Kasson, have returned to Washington from New-York. The committee expect on Wednesday to resume the examination of witnesses concerning the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's subsidy.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A very destructive fire broke out at Collingwood, Ont., early yesterday morning in J. Fagan's grocery store, which, with the following places, was totally destroyed: The Dominion Telegraph office; T. Lawrence's jewelry store; J. Greaves' drug-store; photograph galleries of W. R. Baker and J. Castor; E. Sager, dentist; J. B. & D. Henderson, clothiers; P. Howard and E. C. Florence, shoemakers; G. McLean, jeweler, and the Albion Hotel. The total loss is supposed to be about $25,000, a small portion only covered by insurance.

A farm-house and barn, together with their contents, owned by Mr. John Swallow, in Dunstable, Mass., were burned yesterday morning. The loss is $4,000. Mr. Swallow entered the burning barn to save the stock, and was burned to death. His charred remains were found among the ruins. Deceased was seventy-three years old, and was one of the most estimable citizens of that place.

A fire last evening, in the Globe Building, on the corner of Church and Chapel streets, New-Haven, Conn., resulted in the following losses: A. Ullman, clothier, stock slightly damaged; L. L. Stoddard, fruits, $1,000; J. Milander, fancy goods, $6,000; and J. N. Wise, candy manufacturer, $200. The fire was probably incendiary.

At 11 A. M. yesterday a fire occurred in the apartments of Fred. Kanamer, on the second floor of No. 242 East Forty-first street, caused by some rags taking fire in a closet. Damage, $50.

The Pomona House, at Fruitport, Mich., was burned last night. The loss on building and contents is $130,000, which is partially covered by insurance in Eastern companies.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred at the North River Oil-works, at the foot of Sixty-fifth street, North River, owned by Lombard, Ayres & Co. Damage, $100.

Severn's brewery, at Yorkville, Ontario, was burned down early yesterday morning. The loss is about $10,000.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Carl Schurz was given a complimentary banquet at the Parker House, by the Bird Club, Saturday evening.

The fair in aid of the new Catholic Cathedral in Boston closed on Saturday night. It was visited by 150,000 people, and the net proceeds are $40,000.

Mrs. Emily Lasher, a widow, fifty-four years of age, committed suicide at Amenia, N. Y., yesterday, by hanging herself. She had recently been discharged from an insane asylum.

The Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Altoona will to-day commence working nine hours per day and six days in the week, having for the past six months been working eight hours per day and five days in the week.

A SWINDLING GROCERY FIRM IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 3.—It now appears that the members of the firm of Roe Brothers, wholesale grocers, whose failure was announced yesterday, have absconded, taking with them, it is believed, not less than $100,000 in money and bonds. They are supposed to have returned to Canada, from whence they first came to Chicago. Their operations since they came here seem to have been a deliberate and highly successful series of swindles.

THE LATE CAPT. E. B. WARD.

DETROIT, Jan. 3.—The funeral of the late Capt. E. B. Ward will take place on Wednesday morning from the Fort Street Presbyterian Church. Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, is expected to assist at the ceremonies.

THE SPANISH QUESTION.

THE NEW KINGDOM.

A MINISTERIAL DEPUTATION TO ESCORT KING ALFONSO TO SPAIN—HE WILL LAND AT BARCELONA—A SPLENDID RECEPTION PREPARING AT MADRID.

MADRID, Jan. 3.—A deputation, with the Marquis of Molins, the new Minister of the Navy, at its head, has gone to Cartagena, where it will embark on the iron-clad Numancia and proceed to Marseilles to bring King Alfonso to Spain.

The King will land from the Numancia at Barcelona. Thence he goes to Valencia, where he will review the army of the centre. From Valencia he will proceed to Madrid.

The municipality of the capital are preparing to give the King a splendid reception.

THE NEW MONARCHY AND THE OTHER EUROPEAN POWERS—HOMAGE RENDERED TO THE KING.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—It is reported that Italy is negotiating with other powers with the object of securing a common course of action with regard to Spain.

Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador, has informed the Duke Decazes that Germany is prepared to recognize Alfonso as King of Spain.

Spanish residents here and many South Americans have been presented to King Alfonso, and rendered homage.

Marshal Serrano is expected to arrive in France shortly.

THE REPORT THAT BELGIUM HAD RECOGNIZED THE NEW KING CONTRADICTED.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 3.—The report that the King of the Belgians had recognized the new Sovereign of Spain was premature. The King only telegraphed his personal congratulations to Alfonso.

CUBA AND THE NEW REGIME.

SYMPATHIZERS WITH FREE CUBA MUCH ENCOURAGED—THEORY OF THE TEMPER OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE RESPECTING OUR CLAIMS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Spanish revolution has produced a little Cuban excitement, which is partly genuine, in so far as there is undoubtedly a movement contemplated by the Cuban agents in this country, and partly fabricated for sensational and perhaps speculative purposes. The argument of the "sympathizers" runs in this way: The Government has been sorely tried by Spanish duplicity and Spanish dalliance. Patience has been exercised because of sympathy with the attempt to establish a republic. Though there was really but little that was republican in the form of government set up, the very name appealed to a popular feeling in this country, that held in disfavor any measures not necessary to maintain our national honor which should embarrass the effort for self-government. But now the Republic is displaced by a monarchy, with which Americans can have no sympathy; it is a proper time, therefore, to make peremptory demands for a settlement of our old accounts, and to recognize the independence of Cuba. The appeals of the Cubans will certainly be heard with more attention than heretofore, and the sentiment which has restrained the Government somewhat in its Spanish negotiations is removed. The occasion which this fact offers to the Cubans is likely to be promptly improved.

THE DEFUNCT SPANISH REPUBLIC.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SECRETARY FISH AND MINISTER SICKLES—WHEN THE REPUBLIC WAS ESTABLISHED—A BIT OF HISTORY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—As there is another change in the form of Government in Spain, it may be of interest to recall the facts, that on the 10th of February, 1873, Minister Sickles telegraphed to Secretary Fish that King Amadeus had announced to the Cabinet his desire to abdicate, and on the next day informed him that the Chamber of Deputies had declared itself in permanent session, on motion of Figueras, Republican Deputy, and that the two houses united afterward under the Presidency of Rivero, and declared themselves in the exercise of sovereign powers. Martos, in the name of the Cabinet, presented the resignation of the Ministers, and the Cortes accepted unanimously the resignation of the King. The same day, in the evening, Minister Sickles announced that the Cortes had adopted a republican form of Government, and at night telegraphed the names of the members of the new executive Government, stating "tranquillity is perfect."

Secretary Fish telegraphed Minister Sickles the next day as follows:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1873.

So soon as the Republican Government is fully established and in possession of the power of the nation you will recognize it. You will not fail to urge upon a Government already committed to the principles and the expediency of emancipation and of political reforms the immediate enforcement of practical and efficient reforms, and the abolition of slavery in the colonies. The present seems to be the moment when the Government can accomplish great results. Endeavor to have the decrees self-acting, and not dependent upon future regulations, which have always proved inoperative and reactionary.

On the 12th of February Minister Sickles telegraphed to Secretary Fish:

"All parties in Congress accept the Republic. I have been officially notified of the new Government by Castelar, Minister of State, to whom I have addressed a communication, assuring him of my fervent wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the noble and generous people with whom, as a sister Republic, the Government of the United States will ever cherish even more than the traditional friendship which has hitherto allied the two countries."

Secretary Fish telegraphed to Minister Sickles Feb. 14:

"I understand from your telegrams of the 12th and 13th that you have recognized the new Government. It will be grateful to know that you have regarded the condition and prospects of the Republic such as to justify the discretionary power given you in that regard. This Government and people look with sincere and earnest hope for the peaceful and permanent establishment of the new Government."

Minister Sickles telegraphed Secretary Fish, Feb. 16:

"I have communicated your telegrams of the 12th and 14th to this Government, and am requested by President Figueras to convey to you the expression of satisfaction and appreciation with which our friendly assurances have been received. My speech and that of the President in reply was afterward read to the Assembly by Castelar, and received with general applause."

A similar course will, it is believed, be now pursued in the recognition of the new Government.

THE NEW KING OF SPAIN.

The following letter was sent to Gen. Prim on the 11th of January, 1870, by Mr. Paul S. Forbes, a well known New-Yorker. In the light of what has recently happened, it will be found well worthy of perusal:

To His Excellency Count De Reus:

It cannot be said of you that "not to advance is to go back," for during the last year you have been constantly advancing.

You have driven from the throne a misguided Queen, have suppressed insurrection, have maintained friendly relations with all nations, while making partial though liberal reforms at home.

There have been moments when you seem to have hesitated, vacillated, and been paralyzed in the face of the great questions which required prompt solution at your hands.

To those who did not understand the difficulties and obstacles in your path, and the prejudices to be overcome, this has appeared inexplicable; but I who have seen you wise in council, prompt in action, patriotic in sentiment—I can readily explain your hesitation, your doubts, your fears, and your hopes.

During this year twice has the crown of Spain been offered, and twice been refused, by Princes worthy enough to wear it but not generous enough to run any risk in accepting the highest gift or to appreciate the greatest honor which a proud nation can offer to any Prince of any country.

The motives which influenced them would seem to be chiefly in their doubts as to the right of those who offered the crown.

The result has humiliated the pride and wounded the national sentiment of Spaniards, and to some extent lessened the prestige of those who honestly and patriotically committed the error.

Those will be wise who learn in time not to think more of foreign Princes; and this brings me to the point which is now the actual situation.

The heart of the Spanish people, true to itself as the instincts always are, demands regenerating reforms, whatever may be the form of government—whether monarchical or republican.

It would not be difficult to have both—a monarchy in form, a republic in fact—or a monarchy with such constitutional guarantees as to reconcile order and liberty, such as exists in England, and is about being organized in France.

If the men in power are what they should be—disinterested and patriotic, working for their country, and not for themselves; working for principles and not for men—the road is easy and plain. There is nothing enduring but justice, and no road so easy as that which is indicated by "honor and duty."

It is this which carries the soldier forward in battle and leads him to victory; the same principle should govern civilians and statesmen. If the latter were as ready to sacrifice themselves as the former they would be equally victorious. If men would be heroes they must ignore themselves and risk everything for their country. It being a settled question that in the present state of society in Spain a Republic is impracticable, not to say impossible, it follows as a natural consequence that the most congenial form of government—one best suited to the genius of the people—is a Constitutional Monarchy, and the monarch, whoever he may be, must be simply a representative of the popular will, without power to do harm. The power remaining in the Constituent Cortes, the choice should fall on the one to whom there is the least objection or who can avert the greatest evils. As a question of principle, the choice, if confined to Spain, would be with the Duke De Montpensier or the Prince of Asturias. The former, bred up in courts, would not be willing to be a cipher, but, being ambitious of governing as well as reigning, he would bring discord instead of concord, and the marriage which had overturned two thrones might easily lead to a third catastrophe from its inherent want of prestige, and would surely bring a train of evils during a generation.

The last would be educated to such ideas as the men to whom he was confided might think necessary to inculcate. A third dynastic claimant would be avoided, with its legacy of civil war and bloodshed, and perhaps final triumph.

Five years of regency would give time for practical and effective reforms, and sanctify them so that, when he reached the throne, he would be powerless for evil.

The man who to-day can fuse the discordant elements of passion and ambition into one patriotic fire, who can reconcile parties and bring them into simultaneous action for the common good will be recorded in history as is Washington and placed by the side of a Grant, who, after saving his country by the sword, reorganized it by his wisdom in council, by his forgetfulness of self, by a pure and devoted patriotism.

The great want to-day in Spain is not liberty, but justice to all; not illusions, but realities; not new princes or men, but that those in power shall do their duty to their country.

Accept, General, these as the expression of the views of one of your personal friends, and one who desires to see Spain restored to her ancient glory, prosperity, and power.

I remain your Excellency's faithful friend,

PAUL S. FORBES.

THE COAL MINERS.

RATES OF WAGES ADOPTED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA OPERATORS—THE COLLIERIES ALL SUSPENDED AT PRESENT.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 3.—The individual operators of this region, including the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, have adopted the scale of wages embraced in the following circular. In the organization the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company polled but one vote:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1874.

Rates of wages for 1875, adopted by the Executive Committee of the Schuylkill Coal Exchange: Outside wages, first-class, $1 50 per day; second class, $1 35 per day; all other outside labor to be reduced ten per cent., and all outside labor to be specific, i. e., not upon a basis and with no sliding scale. All inside work is to be on a basis system; basis, $2 50 for coal at Port Carbon; only white ash collieries to be drawn. Inside labor and miners' wages are to be reduced ten per cent. from present prices; contract work to be reduced twenty per cent., one per cent on inside work to be paid for every three cents advance in the price of coal at Port Carbon above $2 50, and one per cent. to be deducted for every decrease of three cents below $2 50; no maximum and no minimum.

(Signed) ALBERT B. ECKET, Secretary.

On Saturday, a committee consisting of G. W. Cole, T. Garrettson, and Dr. Miller, representing the Schuylkill Coal Exchange, met a committee consisting of Messrs. Welsh, Johnson, Roberts, and Brown, representing the Miners and Laborers' Benevolent Association, and presented the above circular of prices, which, after some discussion, was rejected by the committee representing the miners. The *Miners' Journal* states that the collieries in this region are all suspended at present. The miners ceased working at the close of the year, and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company have suspended all improvements until the wages question is settled for 1875. This is the state of affairs at present. The men employed in the iron trade in this vicinity have been idle a long time. The puddlers of Messrs. Atkins Bros. in this city, on a strike for several months past against a reduction of wages, will resume work to-morrow, giving employment to a large number of men. It is generally understood that the rate of wages is to be the same as paid at the Allentown, Bethlehem, and Harrisburg furnaces, being a compromise.

THE SOUHEGAN BANK ROBBERY—MOST OF THE STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.

MILFORD, N. H., Jan. 3.—Yesterday the Souhegan National Bank received most of the bonds and securities stolen from its vaults on the 19th of October last. The property, amounting to about $112,000, was recovered through the President and officials of the bank, who refuse, as yet, to give any particulars, though they say the bonds were recovered within 500 miles of this place, and they claim that no compromise was made with the robbers. The people of Milford are jubilant, and business, which has had a serious check since the robbery, will now receive a fresh impulse.

FALL RIVER MILL OPERATIVES RESUME WORK.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 3.—The mill operatives in mass-meeting last evening determined to accept the ten-per cent. reduction and temporarily resume work on Monday until they can dictate better terms. The various unions are weak financially, or they would offer more determined opposition to the reduction.

THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 3.—The Legislature of Tennessee will assemble at noon to-morrow. Nearly all the members of both Houses have arrived, and it is believed that both Houses will organize to-morrow.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL THEMES.

PARLIAMENT AND MR. DISRAELI—THE LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS—A SHAKER COMMUNITY—LORD DUDLEY'S TROUBLES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1874.

Parliament is to meet on the 5th of February, and the choice of a Friday is regarded by some superstitous people as an omen of evil for the Government. It is said that though Mr. Disraeli is much better, he will remain at Bournemouth till very near the end of January. It is evidently not the intention of the Government to bring in any great bills which require very close and elaborate discussion in the Cabinet or the personal action of the Premier. There will only be departmental bills, which will be prepared by the respective heads of departments. The question as to whether Mr. Disraeli has been or is really seriously unwell, has become inuseo circles almost as burning as that as to the identity of the Tichborne claimant. While some assert that he has been seriously prostrated, and is even now not out of danger, others grow red in the face as they insist that there never was anything the matter with him except a mild touch of gout and a little influenza, and that he is one of the most robust and evergreen examples of mankind in this or any other country. The truth, I believe, is that Mr. Disraeli was and is much more exhausted by his illness than those who deem his leadership essential to the triumph of the Conservative party care to admit, but that his illness has not at any time been a very serious one in the sense of threatening life. At present, as I understand, he can hardly be said to be ill at all, but his general condition excites uneasiness. He is, in fact, to use a common phrase, not the man he once was, and work not only demands a greater effort on his part, but takes more out of him than it used to do. It was noticed last session that he had by no means the alertness and energy in debate which were formerly his characteristic, and that he seemed occasionally rather to wander in making statements of facts or figures. His extraordinary attack on Lord Salisbury and his more recent escapade at the Lord Mayor's banquet, with reference to Germany, are attributed to a growing want of that ready judgment which enables a man to know instinctively what to say and what not to say.

TIDINGS FROM INDIA.

The recent news from India has fluttered the India Office. The article in the *Times* a day or two since, calling attention to the sort of mysterious movement which seems to be going on among the Mahrattas, is understood to be of official origin, and intended to prepare the public mind for the possibility of an outbreak. Before the great mutiny, native emissaries went through various parts of India, distributing sacred cakes, and it is feared that the present circulation of symbols among the Mahrattas may be intended as a similar signal for revolt. It may perhaps prove that these apprehensions are groundless, but in any case it is well that the Government should be ready for any contingency.

THE LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

Life assurance business is in a very depressed state, just now, on account of the doubts which have been raised as to the financial soundness of a large number of offices. It is known to actuaries that many of the companies are perfectly rotten and cannot possibly fulfill the obligations which they undertake, but in the meantime they are continually making fresh dupes, and the money which is thus brought in helps to keep them alive. The difficulty is how to interfere. The offices are already compelled by law to publish certain returns relative to their assets and liabilities; but then an ignorant public is not much wiser for any warning which may be derived from this source; and so much necessarily depends upon the age, method of doing business, and other circumstances, that it is impracticable to lay down any fixed and absolute rule by which the solvency of an office can be tested off-hand. Even if everything else was all right, there is always a risk of "bad lives," being recklessly admitted. In that case, the bottom is knocked out of the tub at once. A compulsory audit by the Board of Trade is spoken

hands of the Mother, Mrs. Girling, who announced that she would never die, and promised a similar eternity to her followers. Two classes came—those who were able to contribute something to the funds of the community, and who expected, in return, to be maintained in comparative idleness for the rest of their lives, and those who had nothing, and who thought they saw their way to obtain a more comfortable maintenance than if they gave their services to worldly people, who would expect real hard work in return for wages. Before long there was, as might be expected, a collision between these rival sections, who were both more or less disappointed in their expectations. The people who had brought money sought to get it back; those who desired a maintenance without work were disgusted to find that, though they had, on the whole, a free and lazy life, there was not much chance of their getting fat on it. From fifteen members in the beginning of 1873, the community rose to 150 at the beginning of this year, and has since been gradually declining. For some months the members have been in sad straits, scarcely ever tasting meat, and being obliged to subsist as best they could on the meagre produce of their badly-cultivated fields. As long as Miss Wood's money lasted, of course they got on pretty well; but when it had come to an end and they were thrown on their own resources, starvation naturally came in view. A certain section of the community consists of fanatics who believe in Mother Girling as a semi-divine person and in the holiness of the fraternal system which she has established. The rest are either people who thought the investment of their money was a good one as regards material comfort, or people who, having nothing of their own, could not be worse off than they were. A number of women with illegitimate children hastened to join, but soon after left without taking their children away with them. The communists appear to have had little or no practical knowledge of agriculture, and to have devoted their time chiefly to spiritual exercises, which consisted of preaching, praying, singing, and dancing, especially dancing. For convenience in this exercise the women adopted a sort of bloomer costume—a short tunic coming down to about the knees, and trousers. They also wear their hair hanging disheveled down their backs. The men dress like ordinary laborers. It is one of the conditions of the community that when anyone enters he renounces all natural relations. His wife, if he has one, is no longer his wife, and he is no longer her husband. They never sell, because Christ never sold, but they buy because He sometimes bought. They refused to take any notice of the writ which was served on them in regard to the payment of interest on the mortgage of the lodge; neither would they come to any terms with the Sheriff's officers who came to turn them out of the house, nor at first to accept the proffered shelter of neighbors. "We are the Lord's," they said, "and He will take care of us; it is all for our good, and let us be joyful." They had previously had their cattle seized. Yesterday a certificate was obtained from a medical man that Mother Girling was insane, and she was taken before the Magistrate, who, however, hesitated to treat her as a lunatic, and she was therefore released. As a rule the communists took their ejection very quietly, but one man became so excited that he cried out, "They take my coat, let them take my raiment too;" and, suiting the action to the word, stripped himself bare and ran dancing up and down.

A LIBEL SUIT.

The action for libel which has been brought by Mr. Rubery, a Birmingham man, who was mixed up in the diamond mine swindle, against Mr. Sampson, the late City Editor of the *Times*, and Baron Grant, the notorious company-manufacturer, is exciting much interest. Mr. Rubery's case is, that he was himself not a deceiver, but a dupe, and that Mr. Sampson had no right to attack him as he did. The curious part of the case is the alleged relations between Mr. Sampson and Grant. The latter is said to have declared that he had Sampson "under his very thumb," and could make him praise or damn a new speculation just as he ordered. Mr. Sampson's flagrant advocacy of the McHenry set in connection with the Erie Railway, his recent retirement from the *Times*, and his being left by that journal to defend the suit personally, naturally attract attention in reference to the charge against him. The exposure of sham diamond mines, however, would seem to be an act of public spirit.

THE ALPINE CLUB.

The Alpine Club held its annual dinner last night in most appropriate weather. Rev. F. G. Bonney, the President, was in the Chair, and among others present were Mr. Hinchliff, the new President, who has just returned from his travels in Patagonia, Chili, and Japan; Sir R. Collier, one of the judicial members of the Privy Council, who is a clever landscape painter; Mr. Whymper, the wood-engraver, a well known mountaineer; Mr. Bull, the author of a capital series of guides to Switzerland; Mr. Leslie Stephen, the editor of the *Cornhill*, and a former President of the club, &c. There were the usual jokes appropriate to the occasion, as the clubbists were not levelers, but worshipers of monarchy in the "monarch of mountains." The Caucasus—ten days from London—was recommended for the benefit of members whose waistcoats were assuming too prominent a curve, with a warning, however, that lovely Circassians were rather a myth. The President pointed out that Switzerland was not yet exhausted, as the Meijie, the Géant, and the Dru still remained virgin peaks. Mr. Leslie Stephen humorously attacked the scientific people who were perpetually carrying inconvenient scientific instruments into inaccessible places, and the artists who wasted time over their easels when they might have been making a magnificent ascent.

AN OUTBREAK OF BRUTALITY.

The brutal kickings and maimings, frequently ending in murder, for which Lancashire, and especially Liverpool, have become unpleasantly celebrated, have been again brought before the public by some horrible disclosures at the recent assizes. In one case several lads ill-used a drunken woman infamously, so that she died, and an attempt was actually made to justify their conduct in court, and it was evident that popular sympathy was on their side. In a minor case which occurred in Wales a quarryman was shown to have bitten off the end of a man's nose, and it was urged in extenuation of the offense that the defendant was "a man of irreproachable character, who had for seventeen years occupied a prominent position in one of the leading religious communities in his district." The tip of the nose was valued at £25.

NEW BOOKS.

It seems that the work which Rev. Mr. Haweis is preparing on Cremation is to consist in a large degree of anecdotes of people being buried alive. It is remarked that after all there is not much to choose between being buried or burned alive. But the book at any rate will be lively reading for this "genial season," as it is the custom to call the most detestable time of year. A good deal of amusement has been caused by the preface to a new novel by Mr. Lawrence, author of *Guy Livingstone*. "From the beginning," he says, "to the end of Mariette Clyde's story, not a single breach of the Seventh Commandment shall be implied or expressed, and if ever appearances should seem to lead to a different conclusion, remember that even the heart of man is less deceitful than these."

LORD DUDLEY'S TROUBLES.

Lord Dudley is thought to be behaving very badly in offering to compound with the thieves for the restoration of his wife's jewels, and some go so far as to say that he ought to be indicted for compounding a felony. In the first instance he advertised in the *Times* that "no questions would be asked," but this statement was withdrawn, I fancy, at the instance of the *Times* in subsequent issues. Yesterday afternoon, however, his Lordship circulated through London a printed notice inviting any one into whose hand Lady Dudley's jewel-case may have fallen, to put himself directly in communication with the Earl of Dudley, Dudley House, Park Lane, "with a positive assurance that the greatest confidence shall be observed, and that the party so communicating with him shall act to his own advantage. In other words, Lord Dudley proposes to do business directly with the resetter who has had the plunder passed over his "fence." This is an open defiance of public morality as well as law which can hardly be overlooked. J. H. F.

THE QUESTION OF EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

THE GOVERNMENT THOUGHT TO BE INTENDING TO INTRODUCE DENOMINATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND—VIOLENT OPPOSITION FROM "ADVANCED LIBERALS"—ABSURDITY OF THEIR POSITION—OPERA BOUFFE—A LITERARY QUARREL—THE ATMOSPHERE OF LONDON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 17, 1874.

According to the *Daily News*, the Government has serious thought of introducing denominational education into Ireland. The *Daily News*, as an organ of advanced Liberalism and of Protestant Dissent, is, of course, violently opposed to this project, which in Ireland would be equivalent to the endowment of Roman Catholicism, or, to speak the language of our Dissenters, "Popery." The Irish papers, Liberal and Conservative alike, treat the rumor as "too good to be true." Indeed, however much opposed the denominational or sectarian system of education may be to the principles of our most prominent educational reformers, this is the only kind of State education the Irish will accept. So indisputable a fact may be worth the attention a statesman, and cannot but be taken into account by a party leader. The Irish press, however, seems to be very doubtful whether the support of the Irish Catholics would repay Mr. Disraeli for the loss of a certain number of his present adherents, who—to paraphrase Lord Denbigh's too famous declaration—are "Protestants first and Conservatives afterward." The party represented by the *Daily News* will vote against Mr. Disraeli under all circumstances, so that, for tactical purposes, its views in connection with Irish education need not be too closely considered. It is instructive, however, to observe the despotic attitude which "advanced Liberals" can take up, as soon as they discover that in some particular case the broad liberal principles of self-government and government by the majority are sure to tell against them. It is much to be deplored that the Irish should believe in a religion which, in superstitious observances, goes as far beyond Anglicanism as Anglicanism goes beyond Wesleyanism, or Wesleyanism beyond the simple worship of the Quakers. The Irish will be punished for their willful blindness; but, meanwhile, why should they not be educated? "Because," say devout Protestants, "they will accept no education in which religious teaching is not included, and because we cannot help to propagate error"—they themselves being the sole judges as to what is truthful and what erroneous. Intolerance has never employed any other argument. The determination of the Irish not to be inveigled into learning to read and write, unless they are at the same time taught—as part and parcel of the same gratuitous instruction—the history and principles of their religion, is no doubt very absurd. But the same sort of absurdity is found in England itself; and in England it is reckoned with. Our training colleges, for instance, or schools for teachers, receive an annual grant of £100,000, and at all these colleges religious instruction forms part of the regular course. The Church of England is not, it is true, looked upon by the Dissenters as the Scarlet Lady, but only as a sort of Woman in Pink—objectionable, but not intolerably so. But though most of our training colleges are for students belonging to the Anglican Church, I find that at two of them the Catholic religion is taught. Indeed, at these important establishments the denominational principle is fully recognized and fairly applied, and the reason why so little fuss about it is made by the Dissenters is, I imagine, that its results in favor of Catholicism are, after all, exceedingly small. Even now the only change talked of in the educational system of Ireland is one that would place the Irish and the English training-schools on the same footing. But as this would be, in other words, "the endowment of Popery," the Irish papers are probably right in saying that the report to which the *Daily News* has indignantly called attention is "too good to be true." The whole question of Irish education is a difficult, and even a menacing one. Thus, many of the Home Rulers are only Home Rulers on the ground that Ireland ought to be allowed the direction of her own national education, and that this privilege, or even right, is now denied to her.

OPERA BOUFFE.

The less important question of the education of London audiences by means of opera bouffe has at last attracted so much attention that in the new number of *Punch* it is made the subject of the large cartoon. Therein it is treated pleasantly and fairly enough. One cannot say as much of the imaginary conversation between the new examiner of plays and certain managers and dramatists, in which Mr. Pigott is represented as carrying his respect for decency to the point of fastidiousness. This by no means humorous dramatic scene is evidently by Mr. F. C. Burnand. It may be worthy of him in his character of burlesque writer, but it is not worthy of the author of *Happy Thoughts*.

MISS FLORENCE MARRYATT AND HER SISTER.

I do not know whether Miss Florence Marryatt's novels find their way to New-York. If so it may interest those who read them to hear that Miss Florence is carrying on a literary fight with Miss Augusta, her sister, in which the latter, I regret to say, has already been terribly punished. Miss Augusta Marryatt was, perhaps, not far wrong when she described Miss Florence Marryatt's novels as "sensational" and "ridiculous." It may even be true, as Miss Augusta Marryatt has alleged, that Miss Florence Marryatt, by her style of writing, is bringing the family name into contempt. It is certain, at all events, that Miss Florence Marryatt having, long since, married Mr. Ross-Church, has legally lost all right to call herself by the name which Capt. Marryatt, her father, rendered illustrious. But she possesses a pen and a public, whereas, her indignant sister has only a pen; and while Augusta can only protest against the novel-writing propensities of Florence, Florence can introduce Augusta into a novel. This she has, in fact, done. She has at the same time painted herself as a young lady of great literary ability and of general excellence. A very much better person, in short, than Augusta; for which reason Augusta hates her, and is made to say against her in the novel the very words which she is known to have said against her in actual life.

While on the subject of feminine disputatiousness I may mention that, at a recent meeting in favor of extending the franchise to women, a new and certainly very ingenious argument was brought forward. "Men," said one of the ladies, "will be shortly proposing to disestablish the Church. What right have they to disestablish a Church which is, in fact, our Church—a Church which they have ceased to attend?" This lady's views—at least as regards church-going—agree closely enough with those of the French Deputy who, when some one, a year or two since at Versailles, spoke disparagingly of the Catholic religion, called out, "I will not sit here and listen to attacks directed against the religion of our wives and daughters."

MR. ARTHUR HELPS' NEW BOOK AND THE LONDON ATMOSPHERE.

This subject of women's rights which is occupying so much attention just now, is about the only important one of the day not touched upon in Sir Arthur Helps' new series of conversations between the "Friends in Council," just issued under the title of *Social Pressure*. As any one of the "Friends in Council" can explain anything, Sir Arthur Helps, their creator, has of course, no difficulty in explaining how it is that he has called his book *Social Pressure*—a title quite inappropriate, or, at least, insufficient. Apparently it was suggested by the first essay on "Crowded Cities," which, besides a host of wise and ingenious thoughts, contains a capital story—unfortunately quite true—of the London atmosphere and its deleterious effects on objects which one would think must be proof against air and weather of all kinds. Two bricks taken by Sir Rutherford Alcock from the great wall of China, brought to England, and exposed, in the balcony of Sir Rutherford Alcock's house, to the atmosphere of London, suffered speedily from the effects of the weather, went gradually into a sort of decay, and are now breaking up. It is suggested that there must be something piercing and disintegrating in the air of the metropolis which these ancient bricks, accustomed for centuries to a dry climate, could not resist. Théophile Gautier thought the Obelisk of Luxor, transported to the Place de la Concorde must feel sad at having been torn from its ancient Egyptian site, and if granite can be supposed to suffer from nostalgia, why not bricks? Only, as a matter of fact, the air of Paris agreed very well with the Obelisk of Luxor, whereas these Chinese bricks, violently separated from the wall to which they had so long been attached, are really going to pieces. One could understand cakes of the Chinese "brick-tea" being thus affected by the dampness of the London atmosphere. But that bricks which had for centuries been imbedded in the great wall of China should be composed of such perishable stuff passes comprehension.

S. E.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

A SKILLED WHALER'S ADVICE—SMALL VESSELS PREFERABLE TO LARGE ONES—THE ESQUIMAUX.

A correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* prints in that journal an interesting account of an interview with Capt. Adams, a very successful whaling master, in relation to the approaching Arctic expedition. In the course of his remarks, Capt. Adams said: "As regards the possible climate next year, I am inclined to think it will be an open season. We have had fine years since 1869, and the last two have been exceptionally good—so good, in fact, that an expedition might have gone right up to the top of Smith's Sound without difficulty. And I certainly have seen nothing this year to make me think that the next will be bad. My feeling was that the expedition ought to have consisted of a large vessel like the Arctic, which is a new ship, scarcely yet constructed, and quite sweet and clean—a great thing when you have to Winter in the Polar Seas—and two or three smaller steamers, the smaller the better, so long as they were properly built for ice navigation. The larger one could have broken the ice for the others along the Straits and the bay, and then put into a harbor at about 80° of latitude. Then the little vessels, being short and handy, could have pushed up Smith's Sound without difficulty. A short vessel in such narrow waters would be much the best. You can run behind a bight of land, or a piece of strong ground ice, and so get out of the way of a "nip," where a large vessel would get fixed and destroyed. Just look at how I was seized in Melville Bay when I lost the Alexander in 1869. Our prospects were capital; we had done well; had been to the north of Carey's Island, which is within thirty miles of the mouth of Smith's Sound, and were coming home, when I saw the ice round me in the shape of a pair of steam slowly closing together, and my ship at the end already joined. You may fancy that I got up steam as hard as I could, and did my best to get out. I could see water, and was in great hope that all would be well; had got the bow of the vessel clear, and was nearly safe, when the ice came together with tremendous force, and seized the stern of the vessel. All effort was useless; it was too late. The fog had kept me from seeing my danger till it was upon me, and all I could do would not rescue the ship from the clutches of the ice. Crash went the timbers, upraised into the air was the ship, the ice actually remaining quite level, although the tremendous weight of craft and cargo were upon it; then it took it down again, and "churned" the steamer up into pieces the size of your hand. Fortunately we were all safe on the ice, with our boats, clothes, and provisions, and all got away, though two men afterward died from the cold and privation we endured. Then in Home Bay, on the west of Davis' Straits, I lost the Advice in a similar manner—a thick fog, a terrible nip, and then utter destruction. Now, a short vessel may sometimes escape and just get clear when a long one would be nipped even in two places, and that's why I think you should have very small vessels for the narrow waters of Smith's Sound. You see you cannot possibly guard against a nip. We got one this year in the Esquimaux, [the ship the gallant Captain commands,] and if you look you will find that we got off safely, for she's a very strong vessel and the ice fortunately eased just in time. But you cannot reckon upon that. As for the sledging expedition, it would be most necessary to have both Esquimaux and dogs. The natives can live where Englishmen cannot, and they can find plenty of provisions where we should die. They can always kill animals, too, if they see them, even when we with our rifles would fail to a certainty. One of their favorite sayings with regard to us when we have lost our ship is, 'The English know how to die, but not how to live;' and they are just right. Forty-eight hours' exposure and privation would kill the strongest of us, while nothing kills them. They just pull their arms out of their sleeves and then hide their hands in their bosoms, pull their hoods a little over their faces, and then lie down comfortably to sleep on ice, or snow, or hard ground, just as they may find themselves obliged. Nothing comes amiss to them; and as for endurance, they can travel almost any distance. I have known them go over 500 miles of ice ground in their sledges in three days. One man I recollect went 300 miles without rest of any kind, and then had a few hours' sleep, and returned the same distance without resting again. I am speaking, of course, of the Esquimaux on the west coast of Davis' Straits—they are more nomadic than those on the eastern side, and, consequently, much stronger and more enduring. Then, again, their powers of deceiving the animals they want to kill for food, so as to get close to them and spear them, are simply perfect, and cannot be too highly valued in a country where everything flies directly it sees a man. They will make a seal so confident that they too are seals that it will actually 'talk' to them, they making a noise so exactly similar to the sound it emits that even the seal itself cannot detect the difference, and then they can go close enough to take hold of the seal's neck, and spear him before he recognizes an enemy in the skin-clad savage that has got him. The expedition must certainly have some of these people; they will readily go with anybody they can trust, and will do anything in their power. I certainly agree with the idea that a good ice master should accompany the expedition, as well as some experienced harpooners. I found coal, as you say, in Eclipse Sound in 1871, and also large quantities of salmon. With a net about twenty fathoms long I caught a splendid fish in a few hours, and there were many thousands leaped over the net besides; there was any quantity, in fact. But salmon fishing did not pay, for the reason that you could not always be sure of getting on to the ground, for the ice. So far as loss of life is concerned, I don't think the expedition need fear that. The crew of a vessel 'nipped' can always escape on the ice, and if one vessel remains behind the other it will afford a home for the shipwrecked men if the foremost one comes to grief. But the expedition must be out in good time, and in that case they would also have the benefit of the whaler's assistance in case of need. It is pretty certain that any way the exploring party would be away not more than two Winters for the purpose of making scientific observations, and there is no need to fear their being engulfed like Sir John Franklin's ill-fated crew."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ON THE NILE. By AUGUSTUS HOPPIN. Published by J. R. OSGOOD & Co., Boston. 1874.

Those of our readers who are familiar with the previous works of Mr. Hoppin will need very few words to recommend this book to their attention. Of all the artists of our own day who have undertaken to depict scenes of travel or sketches of character, without the aid of much letter-press—letting a picture tell its own story—none have been so successful as Mr. Hoppin. His reputation, already large, is destined to become as great as that of Richard Doyle, who has done comparatively little in the world, owing to his retirement from *Punch* some years ago. Some of Mr. Hoppin's works have been even more amusing than the famous adventures of Brown, Jones, and Robinson, and we believe that all sound judges will admit that they have greater artistic merit.

In the present work, Mr. Hoppin describes, with the aid of his picturesque and accurate pencil, the scenes encountered in the course of a voyage up the Nile. Very many of our readers have made that ever-to-be-remembered journey, and to them Mr. Hoppin's sketches will recall a pleasure which they cannot fail to hope may be renewed. If they cannot start out on another Nile trip just now, Mr. Hoppin will, at least, enable them to do the old one over again. And to those who have not seen the region described, the book will be equally attractive. "I want to go to Rome," said the younger Sheridan to his father. "Why?" "Oh, merely to say I have been there." "Well," replied the father, "can't you say you have been there without taking the trouble of going?" The morals of the anecdote are defective; but we can truly say that anybody who looks through Mr. Hoppin's charming portfolio will enjoy many of the advantages of seeing the Nile without undergoing any of the inconveniences of the journey. From Marseilles to Thebes, Karnac, and Philæ, nothing of interest is omitted. No one who has landed at Constantinople will fail to appreciate "plate 6," and if you want to get an idea of street scenes in Pera, Mr. Hoppin's twelve or fifteen sketches will enable you to do it in the shortest space of time. With the natives of the country, Mr. Hoppin has contrived to mingle some of those lovely faces and figures which America has added to the beauties of the world. In the Cairo scenes there are several such touches, and they are done with the love of a true artist for whatever is prettiest in this rough world. The Pyramids, the Sphinx, the bowling dervishes, the "Shadoof"—how good all these pictures are! We know of nothing better in all the multitudinous sketches which have been made of Egyptian people and scenery. Two different types of the female Egyptian the artist caught in the course of his travels—one is depicted in plate 33, the other in plate 41. We strongly advise our readers to get the entire portfolio without delay, and they will admit that a more agreeable New-Year's book has not seen the light this season.

PARNASSUS. Edited by RALPH WALDO EMERSON. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co. 1875.

So far as the body of this book is concerned, Mr. Emerson has disarmed criticism. Being a collection from the works of previous writers, the poems themselves are naturally beyond our reach, but as a selection it was open to critical examination. If, for instance, Mr. Emerson had said nothing about it himself, we might have entered into various details, such as asking why a composition by G. H. Derry, on page 492, should have found a place, or why sundry pieces of far more merit in our judgment than many that have been selected should have been omitted. But we cannot do anything of the kind. For, in the preface, we are told the principle upon which the work has been built up, which is this: Some poems have been inserted for their historical importance; some for their weight of sense; some for single couplets or lines, perhaps even for a word; some for magic of style; and others even, which, in their structure, betray a defect of poetic ear, but have a wealth of truth which ought to have created melody. In less competent hands the compilation of a volume of poetry on such a plan would have been extremely hazardous, and the result would not in all likelihood have been satisfactory; but although we are not prepared to say that we should not like to have some things altered in this volume, it must be fairly pronounced a success. The selections are very numerous, and have been made from the best writers in the language. The arrangement is not chronological, but based upon the character of the subject, under the following heads: Nature; Human Life; Intellectual; Contemplative, Moral and Religious; Heroic; Portraits; Narrative Poems and Ballads; Songs; Dirges and Pathetic Poems; Comic and Humorous; Poetry of Terror, and Oracles and Counsels. An index of authors, prefixed, with dates of birth and death, is a useful guide in many instances, especially as regards the period of the writings. It does not appear that the merits of the author's acknowledged—or perhaps we should say recognized—position had had much to do with the copiousness of the extracts. Thus, although Mr. Emerson does not place Wordsworth among his first favorites, he gives no less than forty-three selections from his works; and Milton, whom he admires after the fashion of an earlier generation, is represented in only fourteen. There is a degree of candor and impartiality in this feature of the work which cannot but be admired.

We must, however, draw especial attention to the preface, for in this we have Mr. Emerson's own estimate of the merits of some of the most prominent English poets. Many readers will differ, as we ourselves do, in regard to some of the opinions expressed; but, nevertheless, they are entitled to the fullest respect, and will be suggestive of many useful considerations.

Books of the same class as *Parnassus* are over abundant. We know not how many came under our notice during the past year. It is a too common idea that nothing is easier than to make a good compilation. Hence the reason that so many useless volumes of the kind are offered to the public, the truth being that special qualities are necessary for the preparation of such books, and it is satisfactory to find one so well qualified as is Mr. Emerson devoting himself to the task. Nor are we disappointed in the result. *Parnassus* is a book that must be commended to all who care not for, or who are unable to read, the writings of the best English and American poets in their integrity. The selection is good and large, and will convey a sufficient idea of the style and character of the individual writers from whom quotations have been made. If these quotations are not always exactly such as each individual reader would prefer, that is simply a peculiarity inseparable from every compilation of the kind.

VERS DE SOCIETE. Selected from recent authors. By CHARLES H. JONES. With illustrated title and vignettes drawn by John A. Mitchell and engraved by Henry Marsh. New-York: HENRY HOLT & Co.

While very aptly adopting a term which alone describes a certain kind of poetical composition, Mr. Jones has felt the necessity of doing something to explain its meaning to his readers. Briefly, *vers de société* may be understood as the refined portraiture in verse of the lightness, the polish, the froth, if you wish, of fashion and society, and their amenities, but not without regard to the deep meanings that often underlie the surface. But Mr. Jones has not ventured upon a definition for himself, preferring to avoid a no very easy task by throwing himself upon the good wits of N. Frederick Locker, who, in his introduction to *Lyra Elegantiarum*, entered into the discussion very fully. He considers that the subject-matter of such verses is of no importance, provided always that the treatment is in accordance with certain characteristics. Genuine *vers de société*, he thinks should be short, elegant, refined, and fanciful, not seldom distinguished by chastened sentiment, and often playful. The tone should not be pitched high; it should be idiomatic and rather in the conversational key; the rhyme should be crisp and sparkling, and the rhythme frequent and never forced, while the entire poem should be marked by tasteful moderation, high finish, and completeness. Brevity and buoyancy are essential, and so, in our judgment, is perfection of execution. It seems to us to be fully as important as the other two qualities. Accepting this outline, it may be thought that contributions to such a book as that before us can be found only in the works of our most celebrated writers. Such, however, is not the case. Praed, Locker, and Dr. Holmes have done more, far more, for *vers de société* than Longfellow, Byron, and Tennyson. And when we note that among the writers from which Mr. Jones has most largely quoted, in addition to these three, we find only Moore, Walter Savage Landor, Hood, Thackeray, Saxe, Calverley, and Dobson, and yet we do not think that the selection could well be improved. We do not wish it to be understood that there are not many other poets represented here, not that some of these might not have been allowed to yield more fruits than those which have been culled; but the fact remains, and is evidenced in a marked manner in the present volume, that the style of composition of which it is made up is peculiar to writers who as a rule have not attained the highest eminence, while many of the selections come from almost unknown sources.

Of the manner in which Mr. Jones has performed his work we cannot express too much satisfaction. For some time to come this book will remain a standard collection of *vers de société*. It is not to be regarded as an ephemeral production, one of the butterflies of the press, glistening before us to-day to be forgotton to-morrow, but one of permanent value, interesting as stamping the character and distinguishing a special class of poetry, and useful as furnishing the means of much agreeable and amusing as well as edifying reading. We cannot well award it too high praise, nor should we be doing it full justice if, in thus referring to its contents, we did not add a word of congratulation to the publishers on the manner in which they have done their share of the work. It reflects the highest credit upon all concerned in its mechanical details, and is one of the handsomest books that have reached us for a long time.

BALLADS OF BEAUTY. Edited by GEORGE M. BAKER. With forty full-page illustrations. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. New-York: LEE, SHEPARD & DILLINGHAM. 1875.

Mr. Baker has here gathered together some four score specimens, chiefly from well-known authors, among whom the names of Tennyson, Bryant, Mackay, Campbell, Burns, Wordsworth, Byron, Rogers, Moore, Browning, and Lord Lytton, are the best known. It may be doubted whether, in strict accuracy, they should have been termed ballads, although it must be admitted that that word has come of late to be used with a great deal of freedom in places where its proper interpretation is not applicable. Our language is rich in ballads, but of all the authors whose names we find here, Moore is the only one who has added much to this branch of our literature. We are not, however, going to be tempted into a discussion of the wide and knotty question here rising before us, so pass from the title to the contents. We take no exception to Mr. Baker's choice in this respect. His aim seems to have been to fix on good poetry—small gems, but brilliant—which should afford the artist an opportunity to depict pretty maidens and rural and romantic scenes, and he has well succeeded. The artist, too, has availed himself of the opportunity thus afforded him with considerable skill, and publisher and printer having entered into their work in the same spirit, and lent their aid to produce a handsome volume, it is almost needless to say that the end has been gained. It is a book well suited for presentation, and would be an acceptable gift as well as an ornamental addition to the boudoir table.

TALES IN POLITICAL ECONOMY. By MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1874.

The idea of conveying some knowledge of the principles of political economy by means of lightsome stories is not new. We are not sure that it was entirely original in the mind of Miss Martineau. At any rate its antiquity dates back several decades. It is not, however, any the worse on that account, and the author of the little book before us has not only done well to revive it, but has executed the task extremely well. In four pleasant chapters, or stories, we have interwoven practical illustrations of the operation of free trade and protection, division of labor, the elements of value, supply and demand, money and credit, foreign trade, and many other incidental topics. The views supported are generally sound; and when we remember that the little volume contains only about a hundred pages, we fail to recall any other in which so much useful information on political economy can be obtained so readily and with so much gratification to the general reader, who does not usually take pleasure in what some people call a dry subject.

SCHOOLS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

THEIR GROWTH IN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY—PUNCTUAL TEACHERS—A COSMOPOLITAN SCHOOL.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Dec. 27.

Yesterday was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the first public school in San Francisco. It was opened Dec. 26, 1849, by John C. Pelton and his wife, in the old Baptist Church, on Washington street, near Stockton, built on the site of the present church edifice, and began with three scholars. In a quarter of a century this nucleus has grown to a school department numbering nearly 25,000 pupils, in 48 schools, and with 500 teachers. The little school thrived, and by September, 1851, 1,100 children had received its instruction. On the 25th of that month a Free School ordinance was adopted by the Common Council, and an appropriation of $35,000 was made, which, with the addition of $25,000 previously ordered for school purposes, was constituted a school fund. By means of these provisions common schools were finally established in various parts of the city. Among those prominent in early days as friends of free education was Hon. Frank Soule, Sr., who rewrote the School law which passed the Legislature held at San Jose the Winter of 1850-51, which was the basis of our present system. In his efforts he was seconded by William Sharon, then a member of the Common Council. The late John Middleton, Sr., also did much for the pioneer schools. Of the first Committee on Education in the Ayuntamiento of '49, only Judge F. Tilford, of Salt Lake, yet survives.

The first school of any pretension, dedicated June 12, 1854, was the little brick building on the southeast corner of Bush and Stockton streets, named the Denman school. The building was erected for a church, but was afterward purchased by the city. The first school-houses erected by the city were the North Beach and Mission, in 1854—the latter now a branch jail. For the erection of these buildings the first school bonds were issued.

Superintendant Denman has been connected with the city schools most of the time since 1851. Ellis Holmes, Principal of the Girls' High School, has never lost a day since his election in 1853. Professor H. P. Carlton has taught also, almost without interruption, since 1853. Mrs. Du Bois, Principal of the Model School, has lost but one term since 1852. The credit of the conception and founding of the cosmopolitan schools of the city belongs to John C. Pelton. These were made necessary by the very diverse material to be worked upon, as may be seen by the recorded birth-places of the pupils in attendance in 1856-7: In the United States, 77; From England, 5; Scotland, 4; Ireland, 5; Germany, 1; France, 1; Chili, 20; Peru, 1; Australia, 20; New-Zealand, 13; Sandwich Islands, 3—total foreign, 75.

REV. DR. PAXTON'S CHURCH.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION.

HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY SINCE THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE—PERSECUTION OF ITS MINISTERS BY LORD CORNBURY—REV. DR. ANDERSON AND THE EARLY PASTORS—THE CHURCH IN THE REVOLUTION—FULL LIST OF THE PRESENT OFFICERS—SKETCH OF THE PASTOR.

The early history of the Presbyterian Church in this City, like that of most of the other denominations, is conspicuous mainly for struggles and privations of the most discouraging character. Indeed, the times were unfavorable to any other experience. At the close of the eighteenth century, the two creeds which held undisputed sway in the Anglo-Dutch Colony of New-York were professed respectively by the Reformed Church of Holland and the Episcopalian Establishment of England. Together they claimed the support and countenance of the civil power, and the social habits and prejudices of the community. America, though settled for the most part by men fleeing from the religious persecutions of Europe, had not yet attained to the universal toleration which embraces all forms of worship not hostile to the State, and as a consequence, the early Presbyterians, though adhering to a church established by the laws of Great Britain, found great difficulty in obtaining a foothold in the colony.

The first Presbyterian clergyman who officiated in this City was Rev. Francis McKemie, who, in company with Rev. John Hampton, was sent to America by a society of Nonconformists in London. The two gentlemen, after spending some time in missionary work along the coast of Maryland and Virginia, came to New-York in January, 1707. After some persuasion the use of the Dutch Church in Garden street was obtained for Mr. McKemie, and due notice of the fact given to the Presbyterians throughout the City. At that time Cornbury, a noble lord, chiefly famous for being continually in debt, and, metaphorically speaking, out-at-elbows in regard to such small matters as common decency and honesty, was Governor of the province. That anybody other than the legally-established clergy should attempt to preach the Gospel within his jurisdiction was more than his Excellency could stand. He issued strict orders that "the Presbyterian parson" should be prevented from appearing in the pulpit on the forthcoming Sunday. Not being desirous of creating a disturbance, the reverend gentleman yielded to the power thus invoked, and contented himself with preaching in the house of a Mr. William Jackson, at the lower end of Pearl street, where he also baptized a child. On the following day he departed for Newton, Long Island, where he was arrested by the Sheriff of Queens County on a requisition bearing the sign manual of Viscount Cornbury. The unfortunate clergyman was thrown into prison, and, after a confinement, brought to trial and sentenced to pay the costs of the action against him. This piece of tyranny was one of his persecutor's last exploits, his recall home following close on Mr. McKemie's discharge. This lord, though a favorite of the reigning sovereign, Queen Anne, was one of the lowest and most unprincipled of the colonial Governors, and throughout his official career encountered the merited contempt of all with whom he came in contact. That the Presbyterian Church should have suffered at the hands of such a man is a high compliment to the purity and consistency of its founders. For some years after Cornbury's departure the friends of the young congregation continued to hold meetings in the private houses of different members, without, however, formally organizing as a church. At length, in 1717, it was deemed advisable to secure the services of a settled Pastor, and a call was accordingly tendered to Rev. James Anderson, a Scottish clergyman, at that time residing in Philadelphia. A favorable response was received, and the new Pastor came on to New-York to assume the duties of his office. The first regular place of meeting occupied by the society was the City Hall, at the corner of Nassau and Wall streets, the use of which was granted them by the Corporation of the City. In 1718 a lot of ground was purchased in Wall street, and in 1719 the first church edifice was erected. During the year following efforts were made to obtain a charter from the Crown, but without success, the Episcopal interest, headed by the Bishop of London, strenuously opposing what the latter naturally regarded as an infraction of his rights as Lord Spiritual of the English possessions in America. How to evade this difficulty was not immediately apparent. Episcopacy was sanctioned by law in England and all her colonies, and to openly fight a power that controlled the purse and the sword was not to be thought of. At length a way out of the difficulty was discovered. The union with Scotland had been consummated only a few years before, and in Scotland the Presbyterian religion was "by law established." In Scotland the reigning monarch of Great Britain was a Presbyterian, and throughout the Empire the ministers, usages, and property of that church were entitled to full protection. By placing their property in the hands of the Scottish Kirk, therefore, the Presbyterians of New-York could make sure of fair treatment, and not otherwise. This course was at once taken, and from that time up to the close of the Revolution the title deeds of the First Church continued to be made out in the name of "The Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, the Moderator of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, the Professor of Divinity therein, and the Procurator and agent of the Church of Scotland." In this way all objection was silenced, and the new society at once admitted to the standing and fellowship of a regularly constituted church. At the close of Mr. Anderson's pastorate the congregation had materially increased in numbers and wealth. Emigration from England and Scotland continued to flow in, and the future of the church had already become assured. In 1727 Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton succeded to the ministry. This gentleman was an able and energetic Pastor, and under his administration the church grew apace. In 1748 extensive repairs were added to the church in Wall street. Among the interior decorations which dated from this year was the inscription in Latin, over the door of the Magistrate's Pew, which on being Anglicised, read "Under the auspices of George II., King of Great Britain, Patron of the Church, and Defender of the Faith." The congregation continuing to increase, in 1750 a call was forwarded to Rev. Alexander Cummings to accept the position of colleague to Mr. Pemberton. An unfortunate misunderstanding which arose between both the Pastors and their people on the subject of psalmody, and which occurred in 1750, led to the withdrawal of Messrs. Cummings and Pemberton in the same year. Rev. David Bostwick, of Jamaica, Long Island, was summoned to fill the vacancy, and continued to minister to the religious wants of the society for upward of fifteen years. This clergyman, who led an amiable and consistent life, died in 1765, mourned by not only the whole congregation, but by hundreds outside of his flock who had practical experience of his many virtues. In September, 1765, Rev. John Rodgers was installed Pastor. By this time the Presbyterians had grown to more than double their number twenty years previous. Their wealth and influence had increased in a similar ratio, and nothing was now needed to complete their usefulness but a new church. This was finally erected in 1768, at the corner of Nassau and Beekman streets, on the present site of THE TIMES office. A history of "The Brick Church," as this edifice afterward became known, has already been published in these columns. Seven years later the Revolution broke out. New-York was one of the first cities to declare for the patriot cause, and consequently one of the first to be marked by the enemy for prompt and severe punishment. In 1776 the combined army and fleet of the English, under the command of Lord Howe, took possession of the City, and began the work of singling out friend from foe, and awarded their deserts to each. Trinity was untouched, but all the other Protestant communions fared badly. Among the earliest victims were the Presbyterians. The First Church, in Wall street, was turned into a barrack for the English rank and file; the College Church, on Beekman street, was occupied as a hospital. For seven years no services were held in either, and a drunken and lawless soldiery held high carnival within their walls. The emph

excitable, illusions which we feel when we listen to an imaginary story. You will observe in the comparison that it is not with history, but with fiction.

The idea in the mind of the Psalmist to which he makes allusion in reference to the way in which we spend our years, was that evidently of the poems and legends and tragic romances which in the early periods of the world, especially in Oriental countries, were recited from house to house and from village to village by traveling bards and minstrels. Now, persons interested in these engaging recitals, like persons now looking on a theatrical representation, were absorbed with the romantic fiction, were imbued with a spirit of that idle scene, were wrought into sympathy with the actors, so that for the time being they moved and breathed under the spell and the enchantment, and then awoke to find that it was all an illusion. Now, such is life with men—a vain, unreal thing; a fictitious illusion, a succession of phantom hopes and bitter disappointments. They look upon the scene that is passing around them, and it is wrought into spirit; they imbibe the spirit of the world, they are imbued with the spirit of the passing pageant, they are wrought into sympathy with the actors around them, and in this way they pass forward with a feverish excitement from act to act and from scene to scene in the seeming prime of life, and at its close awake from a dream to the realization of the facts that they are walking in visionary security, that they are the victims of an unnatural excitement, that they have shown emotions upon foolish and vain sympathies, and that now they are bringing their lives to a close like a tale that is told. Aye, alas! there are few of us who don't know from experience something of this illusion in life. How few are there who don't know from experience that the magnificence of life's first promise is lost in the poverty of its accomplishment. Youth is bright and golden with visions that will never be attained. Middle life is earnest, eager, grasping with avidity at plans and pursuits and expectations which will only end in failure. Old age, anxious, worn with care and covered with the dust of toil, confesses that its years have been few indeed. Industry looks after hidden treasure which will never be found—treasure which, like the fabled chest, disappears as soon as the bar rings on its iron lid. Man clings after phantom laurels that weary while they constantly evade his grasp. Pleasure, like a honeyed bird, when we approach it, flits from the flower and is gone, and thus it is that each one, in some way or another, spends his life under this vain delusion as a tale that is told. What, then, shall we say? Is life, with its crowd of incidents and objects, a mere illusory phantom? Is this world, with its many-sided schemes of enterprise and its potent energies, a mere create, an airy nothing, a fantastical illusion with no reality? No, verily! This world, and life in the midst of such a world as this, is a grand reality. The illusion is not in the world, but in ourselves, in our own distorted visions, in our own deceitful and desperately wicked hearts. The most interesting things become fictions when viewed through a distorted lens, and even sober truth itself becomes falsehood when wrongfully perceived and misapplied. We all know, as a matter of experience in life, that the world is just what the man's heart and spirit make it. The outward life is but the expression and exponent of a man's inward life, and the soul of the man casts its own hue over everything around—under a bright, genial spirit the world is a scene of gladness, and the earth is covered, as it were, with magic, but to the solemn, melancholy mind the whole world is robed as in a funeral pall, and in each case the mingled web of the funeral pall is woven in the web of our own feelings. An acute writer observes that the world is the exact image and counterpart of the souls that live in it; hence, he says, if a man is noble all things around him seem divine, but if a man is mean the whole universe shrinks into driveling insignificance. To this we may add that if a man is holy, his life is a grand and glorious reality, but if a man is sinful, his life, being perverted from its proper purpose, becomes a delusion, and he practices the delusion on himself until he becomes the dupe of this own sinful, mistaken heart. We are informed that Solomon built up for himself a grand palace of the most magnificent things that constituted this world's goods, only to find in the end that they were vanity and vexation of spirit. What was the reason of Solomon's mistake? A wise commentator says that he found disappointment simply in mistaking the proper end and design of the good things of this world, and thus in pursuing them he became the dupe of his own perversion. Solomon would never have been disappointed if he had used his houses and wealth in their legitimate manner. But instead of that, he made them things to love, and put his trust in them, and, thus perverting them from their uses, they were vanity and vexation of spirit in the end. Here is the true secret of the world's illusion. It is deceitful simply as we use it deceitfully, and it became false simply because we perverted it from its own proper design and use. And it thus becomes false to us. But the world properly understood becomes a glorious reality. It is the arena of noble deeds. It is full of discipline to us in faith and hope and charity. It is the school for the development of our immortal powers. Rightfully understood, this is the purpose of the world. Wrongfully understood, the world and life itself is an illusion. Let us then work to disenthrall ourselves from this false enjoyment, for be assured that

"Life is real, life is earnest,
And the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken to the soul."

This is one point in the comparison—let us take another. To spend our years for the mere purpose of amusement is but to listen to a tale that is told. A tale is ordinarily a light, trifling, passing amusement. We listen for no good or valuable purpose, but simply to be entertained, to pass an idle hour. It produces no thorough or lasting result, and the emotions, whether sorrowful or joyous, soon pass away and are gone

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 4, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—TWIXT AXE AND CROWN—Mrs. Rousby, Mrs. Isabella Waldron, Mr. G. F. Clarke, Mr. W. Edwards.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE PALACE OF TRUTH—Mr. Owen Fawcett, Mr. Louis James, Mr. G. F. Devere, Miss Carlotta Leclercq.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

PARK THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—LITTLE EM'LY—Mr. George F. Rowe, Miss Louise Henderson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—THE BLACK HAND—THREE DWARFS—Mr. Frank Jones.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Seymour.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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Mr. IRWIN seems likely to be a troublesome witness after all. He declares his intention of throwing light upon several points in the Pacific Mail scandal which at present are hidden in darkness. Bad as the case is so far as we know it, there is every reason to believe that we have not yet heard the worst. The present Directors of the company ought at once to get rid of every man in the board who was mixed up with the Stockwell and subsidy transactions. To delay that step is to inflict a further blow upon their unfortunate stockholders, and a blow which is not unlikely to be irreparable. It is the wildest folly to keep Mr. RUFUS HATCH in the post of "Managing Director" after the recent revelations.

Much interest is felt among persons engaged in educational affairs in the success of the Compulsory Education act, which practically goes into effect to-day. The law, which was enacted last May, became operative on the first day of January, 1875. This happened to be during the holiday recess. To-day the schools begin their sessions, and teachers are anticipating a great influx of pupils. It is likely that some anticipation of the enforcement of the law will increase the number of scholars in the public schools, but it will be a few days before the Board of Education can use all the machinery allowed for this purpose. The ordinance and regulations pertaining to the subject, having been adopted by the board, must be now approved by some of the Supreme Court Judges. Each school district must have a truant agent, whose business it will be to look up and report the children who do not attend school; and the enforcement of the law must follow the collection and examination of this information. Of course, such a radical change in the school laws cannot be made immediately effective. The regulations, if rigorously enforced, would overcrowd the school-houses. It is expected that the change will be made gradual, and every possible means will be used to effect the end in view before invoking the strict provisions of the law.

If the Compulsory Education law can rid the streets of the vast number of vagrant children now roaming at large, it will be an immense relief. Every considerable up-town store has hanging about its entrances three or four ill-clad, poor-looking beggar children, who affect to earn a precarious subsistence by selling hair-pins, toothpicks, or other small articles. The real business of these poor waifs is beggary. They are found in the streets at all hours of the day and night; it is not unusual to meet them shivering on the sidewalks far into the small hours between night and morning. Much of this business—which is undoubtedly carried on by cruel parents or heartless employers—may be put to an end by the new law, for vagrant children must be turned over to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Under their direction these vagrants may be sent to the farm for young children, where they may be clothed and taught. How far the definition of vagrancy may be pushed is an open question, but it ought to include these hapless young mendicants.

The commercial progress of St. Louis has been, during the past year, rather more remarkable than that of any other city in the United States. Nearly all our great cities have complained of a prostration in business and industry; but St. Louis reports more trade by many millions of dollars than it has done in any previous year; the increase in receipts on seven articles alone—cotton, wheat, cattle, swine, tobacco, wool, and lead—amounts to more than $15,000,000; and the advance of the city in those branches of trade in 1874 was thirty-three per cent. The receipts of cotton were one hundred per cent greater than in 1873; and one hundred thousand more cattle were received in 1874 than in the preceding year. To counterbalance this immense progress, the Missourians are compelled to record the complete prostration of the iron interest, strikes among the coal miners, and the presence of thousands of unemployed laborers in the streets of the principal cities of the State.

Gov. KELLOGG, of Louisiana, has announced his determination to agree to any plan which the Congressional Committee may suggest for an immediate and complete settlement of all the difficulties in the politics of the State. But the plan does not seem to be forthcoming, and trouble is anticipated to-day at the assembling of the Legislature. This body will meet in the building in New-Orleans once so well known to the Northern traveling public as the "St. Louis Hotel," and orders are said already to have been issued for the stationing of the entire force of United States troops in the city, nearly two thousand strong, around the structure. The recent decision of the Returning Board has so intensified political excitement that both the Governor and the Chief of Police requested Gen. Emory to take the above-mentioned measures. The Conservatives are now at war among themselves with regard to certain State Senators. Any quarrel in New-Orleans now would be very much like a spark in a powder magazine.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Among the difficulties in the way of securing a return to specie payments must be reckoned the great differences of opinion which exist on the subject. Congress has always a plausible excuse for postponing all legislation which is aimed at the withdrawal of our paper money. The moment any measure is proposed, it is attacked in all directions, and it seems impossible to devise an expedient which would be likely to satisfy all classes of objectors. The one great merit of Senator SHERMAN'S bill is that it fixes a definite period for a return to hard money. And there can be very little doubt that if the bill were passed, we should have specie payments long before the 1st of January, 1879. How much gold is being hoarded in small sums in various parts of the country it would be difficult to estimate—some people would place the sum rather low, while others would put it higher than we should be disposed to do. But, whatever the amount may be, it would begin to trickle out when once a day had been fixed for specie payment. Everywhere trade would begin to adjust itself to the impending change. With a wise and judicious Secretary of the Treasury—and Mr. BRISTOW appears to be such a man—the natural operation of these events would be greatly assisted. We have always doubted whether the change from paper money to gold would be half so formidable as most people seem to apprehend. The case of France is not, of course, a parallel one to our own; but it is a wonderful feat which has been accomplished in that country. And if too many "medicine men" had been called in to assist in the process, it is questionable whether it would have been so successful.

Senator SHERMAN'S bill is by no means a *great* measure; but as we have said over and over again, it seems vain to hope for anything better. If Congress would fix upon an earlier date for resumption, we, for our own parts, should be very glad, believing that no sound portion of the business of the country would suffer. The chief things damaged would be a lot of rotten stocks, and if they were swept away altogether, the general prosperity of the nation would not be impaired. The House of Representatives may be disposed to go a little further in the right direction than the Senate, but at present Senator SHERMAN'S bill is regarded by us as the half loaf which is better than no bread. That or a still more stringent measure Congress is bound to pass. It would be a lasting disgrace to the Republican Party if it allowed this session to go by without dealing with the question in such a way as to dispose of it finally. The Democrats sadly want to get it left for them, partly that they may reproach the Republican Party with its inefficiency and neglect, partly for the purpose of making political capital out of it from time to time. The subject ought to be removed now from the field of controversial politics. No one can doubt that at present it exercises a disturbing influence upon trade. Even the constant and repeated discussion of it does harm. Some of our largest and best known business men declare that every time the question is brought up in Congress, an adverse effect upon trade is visible. And yet, of course, the subject *must* be brought up until we get back to specie payments. Only one section of the country is safe from the mischievous results to which we have just referred. California has passed through all the troubles of the last fifteen years without a panic. No doubt the small extent to which the credit system has been adopted in that State has had a great deal to do with its prosperity. But it is also clear that it owes something to the immunity which it enjoys from the uncertainty and timidity created elsewhere by the fluctuating prices of gold. We have seen in New-York City our whole trade temporarily paralyzed by great "operations" in the gold market, and we can never be entirely safe from similar disasters until we have placed our finances upon a sure and firm basis.

We contend, then, that it is the duty of the Republicans to put the question at rest, and they have now their only chance before them. Next year they will be in a minority in the House of Representatives, while still holding the balance of power in the Senate. If an agreement cannot be arrived at now, how is it to be secured then? We have been in favor of Senator SHERMAN'S bill simply because it is the best which is open to us to take. But we need not say that we should not oppose a better bill if one were brought forward. What we fear most is that the short time yet remaining to us will be frittered away—the House suggesting amendments to which the Senate will not consent; days, and perhaps weeks, wasted in conference committees; and ultimately the whole subject being left just where it is now. We trust the House of Representatives will not fall into this error. It should be the first question taken up after the reassembling of Congress, and it should not be dropped again until a bill has been passed through both Houses. This is a duty which the Republican Party owes to the country, and one which it cannot evade without doing itself and the people serious injury. We hope Mr. DAWES will soon get through with his Pacific Mail investigation, and be prepared to take the lead in the settlement of the problem which has been talked threadbare, and which should now be got out of the way.

A NEW GOLD FEVER.

From two widely separated points of the Union we have tidings of suddenly acquired and enormous wealth. Judging from the California newspapers, a great portion of the people of that State is wild with a new mining excitement. The flush times of '49, when gold was first discovered, or of '59, when the Washoe silver-mining epidemic broke out, seem likely to be repeated. In three or four mines lying on the Comstock lode, Nevada, has been struck a rich body of silver ore, that promises hundreds of millions to the owners of those leads. Mining shares in the San Francisco market have literally jumped into the region of fabulous prices. Men who held stocks, or "feet," in the fortunate mines, or bought early in the present excitement, have made immense fortunes. Great stories are told of timid persons who ventured in with a few hundred dollars, and came out with a few hundred thousand. People are enriched in a single night. The story of Aladdin is put to shame by this new eruption of riches. We cannot tell how much reality there is in it all. It is very certain that many persons have made a great deal of money, and that they have their wealth in real golden coin, which cannot deteriorate in value by act of Congress, nor by fluctuations in the market. But, undoubtedly, some of the colossal fortunes of which we hear are based upon mere probabilities; they exist in evidences of riches which may be substantial to-day and vanish to-morrow. At the worst, however, these men have suddenly bettered their condition. They were comparatively poor yesterday; they roll in riches to-day. Of the Massachusetts silver mines we are not so sure. The New-England papers discuss the story of the Newburyport silver lode with some caution; but rich ore seems actually to have been found there; mining is going forward, and the first rude developments report a daily profit of $1,000 to a single tunnel. This they say is only a beginning, and when the region is thoroughly prospected great things are expected.

One can imagine how a discovery like that alleged to have been made in Essex County, Mass., would stir the people of the region. Considering the unpromising character of the country, the reported find is an enormous one. Compared with the famous "bonanza" of the Comstock lode, the Massachusetts treasure trove is very small; but if it should turn out to be nearly as rich as represented, its proximity to all the facilities for cheap mining and reduction would make it a most valuable piece of property. It would be strange indeed if a mining population, with all its eccentricities, dash, and roughness, should suddenly be added to the staid inhabitants of old Essex. It would be an interesting phenomenon to outside observers; but we doubt if the county would be at all improved by this transformation. But, in Massachusetts and in California, there must be many of the evil influences of the fever for rapidly acquired wealth. There is great danger in the prospect of being able to secure great riches without much exertion. In a city where men are making—or appearing to make—great fortunes by speculation, a whole community becomes more or less demoralized. The desire to get rich suddenly seizes thousands of honest, plodding men who were heretofore content to follow a legitimate calling and earn their income by actual work. From the times of the tulip mania and the South Sea bubble to the present, periods of great speculative excitement have been followed by the greatest stagnation, depression, and poverty. To be sure, if the rich mineral discoveries of which we have some account are anything like what they are represented to be, much substantial wealth will be added to the visible products of the country's industry. But it is inevitable that much of the present excitement is unfounded, and that real riches in a few cases have been made to create fictitious riches in others. The man who has a fortune in "Consolidated Butterfly" to-day may be poor next week, without having disposed of a single foot of his vast property. This sort of riches is the most unsubstantial on earth.

The haste to get rich with which speculation—and especially mining speculation—fascinates men is so eminently a characteristic of our people that it has become a national trait. *Colonel Sellers* is not only in favor of using the "old flag" for an appropriation, but he is ready to make immense fortunes for himself and friends—*now*. He sees millions in the most ordinary business of life, when he looks at it with a purely speculative eye. How many such men there are! Fired by reports of suddenly-found riches, in some other man's possession, the usual means of earning money become irksome and dull. The mechanic scorns the slow gains of his trade, and the merchant looks discontentedly at his cash account. The tens ought to be hundreds, the hundreds should be thousands. They hear of the one successful speculator; they never hear of the ninety-nine who are made bankrupt in fortune and hope. It is generally agreed, however, that money is very unevenly distributed in the world. Public opinion usually is unanimous in deciding that those who have money do not know how to use it, and that those who know how to use it do not have it. Probably some of the newly rich, whose fortunes begin with the new year, have before now expressed themselves very decidedly upon this point. They would not do this and that; and they would do much better with wealth, if they had it, than certain persons whom we will not name. Well, the indications are that we shall now have a new generation of rich men—a generation that has learned in the poverty or moderate circumstances from which it has come how to use great riches nobly and usefully to humanity. We hope to hear that these sometime-unsparing critics will show themselves worthy of their great possessions, and be neither mean nor foolish with their sudden riches.

OKLAHOMA.

A new excitement has arisen to vary the monotony of life in the South-west. That vast fertile tract lying between Texas and Missouri and Kansas, with its superb expanses of prairie, its noble rivers, its beautiful mountains, and its delicious climate, has long been the chosen haunt of some of the worst desperadoes on the continent, and many of their crimes of violence have been saddled upon the "poor Indian," who is, on the whole, in that particular section, making more progress in civilization and refinement than the whites who intrude within his borders. Criminals from the northern counties of Texas, and from the south-western sections of Kansas and Missouri, as well as from some sections of Arkansas, find comfortable refuge in a tract which is not United States territory, and where there are only Indian cavalry and United States Marshals to hunt them down. The Government now and then lends its troops for a short crusade against the horse thieves, murderers, and outlaws of all grades who lead an errant, plundering existence in the Territory; but as soon as the soldiers depart, and even after they have made some very effective raids, a new crop of freebooters springs up.

The fact that those who are outlawed from neighboring States always rendezvous within the limits of the "Indian Nation," as the Territory is locally called, accounts for much of the crime of which so many reports are sent from that section. But the Indians inhabiting the Territory unfortunately have a fruitful cause of dissension among themselves. It is one which has led to numerous family feuds and murders in the past, and which is at present leading two factions to the verge of civil war. The railroads and other encroachments of the white man upon lands, which large numbers of the Indians hoped to keep exclusively for those of their own race, have, as is well known, been followed by the framing of a bill which has for its ultimate object the elevation of the tract now owned by the Indians into a Territory called "Oklahoma." Those Indians who have manifested a disposition to favor a territorial organization have been looked upon with extreme displeasure by thousands of their countrymen in whom the ancient pride still lingers, and some of them have been for a long time refugees from the vengeance which would surely have demanded their slaughter had they remained within the "Nation." It was a matter for general comment and surprise when Col. BOUDINOT, one of the foremost and ablest advocates of the Oklahoma project, ventured into the Indian Territory even as far as Vinita, where he owns large tracts of land. A price had been set upon his head by those who were opposed to any further friendly advances to the whites, and BOUDINOT was considered very rash when he ventured to go to Vinita and address his fellow-citizens.

He remained unharmed, however, and when the Presidential excursion party visited Vinita, he, with others, joined in welcoming the distinguished guests. At that time it seemed as if the differences concerning a future form of Government might be amicably settled; and as if the feud, which had so long been nourished between the ROSSES, now the most influential and prominent family among the Cherokees in the Nation, and the RIDGES, a distinguished family of which BOUDINOT is one of the most talented representatives, would be settled peacefully. This feud originally grew out of dissatisfaction with a treaty which the party represented by the RIDGES made when they were in power among the Cherokees. It was alleged that the RIDGES had agreed to sell a part of the Territory to the United States, contrary to the instructions of the mass of the Indians in the "Nation"; and in the sanguinary vendetta which ensued, BOUDINOT, (the father of the present Col. BOUDINOT), RIDGE, and other parties to the objectionable treaty, were killed. The Ross party then came into power among the Cherokees, and have maintained the ascendency ever since. As the Cherokee is the most powerful tribe in the Indian Territory, its policy with regard to exterior relations necessarily must have an important influence on the destinies of the Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, and other remnants of once noble nations, who own lands in the "Nation."

Dispatches recently received indicate that the old feud has been renewed; that the determination of a large party to exterminate all those who propose cession in any manner to the United States still exists. Whatever may have been the recent origin of the hostile manifestations now in progress in the Territory, it is certain that the disagreement as to the land policy is at the bottom of it; and that, if an armed band of Indians is really marching upon Vinita, with the intention of doing violence to the whites there, it is undoubtedly for the purpose of showing hostility to any scheme for opening the Territory to white settlers. The Ross party will probably find it a grave error to resort to violence; but it has great influence in the government of the Cherokee Nation, and can do pretty much as it wishes. The Indians are securely vested in their possession of the Territory by treaties which were confirmed after the late war, in 1866; and it is dangerous for white men to attempt at present to settle on lands which an Indian Legislature would scornfully refuse them permission to occupy. It is reported that numerous settlers have been murdered since the Ross party has assumed an aggressive attitude and sent out armed bands.

TAKING CARE OF MONEY.

It would be a task worth the labor of an able and painstaking man to trace the origin and rise of some of the great fortunes of New-York. There are quacks who publish books telling people how to become millionaires, but they catch only the most empty-headed, and some of them deserve to be placed in pretty close relation with the saw-dust thieves who so long flourished in New-York upon the greed, dishonesty, and stupidity of back-country people. But the man who should honestly and exactly describe the processes by which the really sound fortunes of the City were made and kept, would detail a story of thrift and prudence, good judgment and wise reserve, which young men in business could read with profit to themselves and the community. It would be discovered that the fortunes that have lasted have been made in orderly business and by cautious investment, not by hazardous speculations or sharp practice, bordering on actual dishonesty. Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON, in a late number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, had a paper on "The Righteousness of Money-making." It was a subject in the treatment of which he showed a good deal of the acute reasoning and clever common sense for which he is well known, but it was one, too, which he could discuss knowing that he would have a wide range of sympathy. One is not in much danger of martyrdom for proving to people that it is right to make money. What they care more to know, however, is *how* to make it. That is a question in which mankind has been feverishly engaged since the rights of property first began to be recognized.

The great fortunes in New-York, as in every civilized country, are in real estate. The accumulation has been, in one sense, accidental, for it has been the result of the growth of population on this island. But it is also due to a wise forethought and a prudent reserve against the temporary excitements of speculation which have wrought havoc with the accumulations of less careful men. Every conveyancer accustomed to search the records of the Register's office is familiar with the metes and bounds of the old Dutch farms into which the upper part of the island—from Tenth street upward—was divided, and, tracing their rapidly-increasing values through different and comparatively brief periods, he can easily find the clue to the growth of some of the greatest estates on the Island of New-York. The wealth of ASTOR, the GOELETS, the RHINELANDERS, the STUYVESANTS, LENOX, the MORRISES, the CARMANS, and many others familiar to all New-Yorkers, is in real property chiefly, and it has been accumulated as the result of the rise in value of landed property in New-York. Most of these men have for many years rigidly adhered to the rule to part with none of their real estate. None of them have ever engaged in hazardous stock or business speculations, and some have endured, if not privation, at least serious inconvenience, and combated strong temptation of immediate ease, to hold intact, or in large part, their broad acres. Every one familiar with the history of real estate affairs in New-York knows the difficulties that beset the CARMANS, for instance, when the City assessments began to press heavily upon them, and how profitable to them was their effort to meet their engagements and yet save the bulk of their land when the temporary stringency passed. When Mr. ENO built the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the site of the old Hippodrome, astonishing New-Yorkers by his audacity in venturing so great a building so far up town, he was, for a time, in the most serious difficulties, and threatened with irrecoverable disaster, but he persevered, and the rental of that single piece of property now gives him the income of a prince. The history of New-York real estate is illustrated by many examples of this kind.

It is not possible for all business men to become millionaires, or even moderately rich men, but the mass of them may, by self-denial and self-reserve, become at least comfortably well off. If they study the history of the accumulation of fortunes, and look back at their own experience even, they will find that the trouble in this country has not been so much with the making as with the keeping of money; and that the men whose good fortune to-day incites their envy have been the men who most prudently husbanded their profits, and resisted the temptation to enter into delusive ways of gathering sudden wealth. It is proved by all experience that any man of solid wealth already accumulated can afford hazardous speculative ventures, or withstand the disaster which sudden changes in the market might bring with it. The trouble is in playing for too high stakes; in risking what one cannot afford to lose, or to easily support with one's reserve funds. This seems a very simple and obvious rule of conduct, and so it is, but it is so steadily disregarded that, though its statement may be that of a truism, yet it is worth the making for the benefit of those who are quick to forget it.

SKATING.

On the ice-covered ponds of the Central Park may be seen, on any cool Winter's day, the same enlivening spectacle which so delighted the eyes of his Majesty the King of the Sandwich Islands. Thousands of agile and graceful forms skim along the crystal surface, only now and then relapsing into the undignified attitudes which accompany a sudden fall on the ice. Long lines of promenaders, muffled comfortably in furs, wander up and down the platforms and banks which border the ponds, and look with interest on the astonishing panorama of skaters, who seem exclusively intent upon demonstrating their accurate knowledge of the poetry of motion. Myriads of opesatives, shut up all the week in noisome manufactories in narrow streets, plunge on Sunday with keen delight into the innocent dissipations of skating. The lenders and the venders of skates grow rich; visions of golden harvests float before their eyes, until a thaw suddenly dissolves all their air castles, and, the ice of their delusion breaking beneath them, they are plunged into the cold waters of reality.

Skating takes high rank among Northern Winter pastimes on this continent. The Northerner who cannot skate, who does not know how to engrave the American Eagle on the glittering surface of the saw mill pond in the country, or the lake in the picturesque park in the city, can readily be accused of an imperfect training. He who has passed his youth in the rural regions of the Eastern States, where old Winter, with his frosty breath, seals up all the water channels early after Thanksgiving, and, save in very mild seasons, refuses to unseal them before the latest days in March, has learned to perfection the art of skating. On the smooth and shining surface of huge forest-surrounded ponds, and in the light of the Winter moon, he has bound the skates to his feet, and eagerly pursued the Anglo-Saxon Atalanta who held his heart in her hands. He has joined in many an erratic festival on the bosom of mighty rivers, where in Summer great steamers and ships go and come, but where in Winter there is an icy shining pathway over which one may glide like a disembodied spirit. He remembers the terrible day when the rays of the sun softened the pathway, and when some of the fairest and fleetest of his fellows were engulfed beneath the transparent surface, or the less terrible casualty when truant heels slipped away forlorn, and the unfortunate skater's cranium was well nigh cracked on the ice-beds. He remembers the sports by night, the roaring game of "curly," the rival schools, whose members risked life and limb in efforts to outskate each other, and the sudden midnight incursions, along the congealed current of broad rivers, into neighboring towns, where many maidens joined in the sports of sleigh ride and skate race. But anybody who passed his youth in those same rural regions of New-England also remembers that sports on the ice were sternly forbidden on the Lord's Day; and he looks with a curious wonder upon the mad frolics at Central Park, and on the ponds in other cities of the Middle and North-western States, marveling that they have forgotten to distinguish the seventh from the six earlier days of the week.

Perhaps a frolic on skates is the least objectionable of all earthly enjoyments, especially when it is held on the broad surface of one of the great streams which so abound in America. The pure atmosphere, full of health and life, tempering the blood and nourishing the brain; the excellent practice into which every muscle and limb in the body is brought by the effort to keep erect on the treacherous yet inspiring vehicles which bear one, seemingly, faster than thought—these make the recreation healthy in the highest sense. In the cities the promiscuous nature of the crowds which gather upon the public ponds is often disagreeable, but the sport is one which, in our climate, it is not well to forego, and which it is worth making some sacrifices to indulge in. It gives health, strength, grace, symmetry, and for the attainment of all these desirable qualities is infinitely superior to dancing.

AMUSEMENTS.

THIS EVENING'S PROMISE.

Mrs. Rousby will to-night make her début in this country. She acts at the Lyceum Theatre, in "Twixt Axe and Crown." At the Fifth Avenue, Gilbert's "Palace of Truth" will be represented, with Miss Carlotta Leclercq in the principal rôle. At Wood's Museum, a new drama called "Smoke" is announced, and at the Bowery a fresh play is also in readiness, under the title of "The Black Hand." No other changes of programme will be made elsewhere.

A WORD OR TWO OF JUSTICE.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, "A. W.," who is manifestly a member of his family, and one of the few who really know something personally of Mr. Grant White, writes thus of his literary habits:

"One word more, after the fashion—as it is said—of my sex. In one of the articles that have provoked me to this communication it is contessed that 'Mr. Richard Grant White is a brilliant writer, whose wit and language command admiration,' and that 'he has the ear of the public.' At this day, perhaps, that 'goes without saying;' but there is one other thing about Mr. Grant White which I feel sure that he, and I *know* his nearest friends, value more than any reputation for brilliancy or style or wit, and that is, that he is a conscientious writer; and that although, like others, he may err in his judgment, he never undertakes to write critically on any subject that he has not patiently studied and investigated. He is never, to use a phrase he himself is fond of, false to his intellectual convictions, and cannot be induced to support what he does not approve, or to praise a friend or censure an enemy, except according to his honest judgment. But of personal censure, even of his enemies, he has always been very chary. Because he has not the look and manners of a pedagogue, but of a man of the world, and of society, (which isn't his fault—he can't help it,) those who don't know him may be led to regard him as a superficial trifler; but what he really *is* is a laborious student, a hard-working man of letters, having always some subject before him, to which he devotes himself almost day and night, but which even his few friends hardly hear him mention until he begins to write about it, finding time besides for the leading articles, criticisms, and magazine articles which bring him so large a part of his income."

THE CROPS OF 1874.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE PRODUCTION OF GRAIN, HAY, POTATOES, &C., IN THIS COUNTRY.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has procured from J. R. Dodge, the Statistician of the United States Bureau of Agriculture, the footings of his forthcoming statement of the crops of 1874, as follows:

On the 1st of January, 1874, the number of swine of all ages in the United States aggregated nearly 31,000,000, as deduced from returns of county correspondents, of which fully 17,000,000 were in the eight States of the Ohio and Missouri Valleys. In September last returns were received showing the comparative numbers and condition of fattening hogs. A decline from the amount of stock fattening in September of the previous year was reported in every Western State, amounting to twenty-four per cent. in Kentucky, thirteen in Ohio, eight in Michigan, seventeen in Indiana, fifteen in Illinois, fifteen in Iowa, seventeen in Missouri, and twenty in Kansas; in these eight States the average decline from last year being seventeen per cent. Their condition at that date was also low, the depreciation below a fair average being eleven per cent. The returns were very full, and these deductions doubtless represent with reasonable accuracy the status of swine fattening. In September last a preliminary estimate of crops makes the principal aggregates as follows: Corn, 812,000,000 bushels; wheat, 290,000,000 bushels; oats, 370,000,000 bushels; barley, 32,000,000 bushels; potatoes, 105,000,000 bushels; hay, 25,000,000 tons.

NORTHERN CAPITAL AND SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, Jan. 1.

A gentleman who controls a vast amount of capital at the North, having been applied to for the purpose of stating his views regarding the employment of some of the funds at his disposal in the South, and especially in Georgia, thus writes: "Capital is cautious, and you cannot induce it to be loaned or invested in your State unless your laws are satisfactory, and good assurances given as to the prompt payment of the interest, and ultimate payment of the principal. When this is done capital will naturally seek your section, and not till then. All Southern securities are regarded with disfavor at the North. The course pursued by your States, cities, and towns has been such as to seriously damage all Southern securities, and corporations now would be reluctant to make investments in your section because of this feeling. There are sections of the country where any investment in Southern securities would be thought as sure to result in loss."

We give these views for what they are worth. Our embarrassed condition has been mainly brought about by unparalleled and barbarous outside legislation, which we believe the North is now trying to correct at the ballot-box. But have we not been much to blame ourselves? If there are laws operating against the introduction of cheap money, and plenty of it, from abroad, ought they not to be repealed or amended? Our own choice would be for the Southern people to become as self-dependent as possible; but if they are determined to be a nation of borrowers, for the sake of all that is prudent and sane, let them find out what it is that keeps them from the money markets of the world and has tainted their securities. If the fault be theirs principally, let the fault be remedied. If they are resolved to rid themselves of debt, there is no better time than the present to begin the reform.

NEWSPAPER NOTES.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* being an evening paper, anticipated New-Year's by appearing in a new and extremely tasty dress on the 31st of December. Some minor changes are made in the general appearance of the paper, but these all seem to be improvements, and as a result the printed sheet is a very attractive one, and must afford increased pleasure to its large circle of subscribers to read. This new evidence of prosperity on the part of the *Commercial Advertiser* is very gratifying, for it is one of the most intelligent and faithful exponents of Republican principles in the country. Its editorial columns are conducted with tact and discretion, and its news department is prompt, accurate, and complete.

The Boston *Traveller* published on the 1st inst. the last of a series of careful meteorological observations, for Boston, which were begun just fifty years ago that day, and have appeared daily in that paper for a quarter of a century. Three or more times a day, for half a century, the same careful observer has marked the temperature, the state of the barometer, and the direction of the wind, together with any peculiarities in the weather deserving notice. At the same time, all the eclipses and important discoveries in the heavens have been recorded; and at the end of each quarter and at the end of each year have been summarized. The quantity of rain and the depth of snow have also been given. The *Traveller* says that all this has been done by Mr. Robert Treat Paine, from pure love of science, with no oth er recompense than the satisfaction it has afforded the observer and the comparatively few persons in the community who take an interest in such matters.

What has become of Senator Brownlow's Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig*, which was to be "revived"?

The Springfield (Mass.) *Union* gave itself a New-Year's gift of a handsome new dress.

The Bangor (Me.) *Whig*, too, donned a new suit on New-Year's Day.

The *Churchman*, published at Hartford, Conn., and one of the best religious journals in the country, has been enlarged and has changed its form. It now appears weekly as a pamphlet of thirty-two pages, of a convenient size for reading and binding.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, the leading Republican paper in West Virginia, has been enlarged, and appears in new type.

The Detroit (Mich.) *Free Press*, whose humorous articles have recently given it much notoriety, has lately changed hands. Mr. William Quimby, its managing editor for ten years past, has purchased the stock of Hon. Henry N. Walker, and assumes entire control of its editorial columns.

Mr. William A. Hovey, who for some time has conducted the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, one of the best papers of its class in the country, has been made editor of the Boston *Transcript*, left vacant by the death of Mr. Haskell.

The Fall River, (Mass.,) *News* gives evidence of deserved prosperity by appearing in a new dress.

Another paper which was enlarged on the 1st inst., and given a new dress, is the Birmingham, (Conn.,) *Transcript*.

Very many Western papers devoted their New-Year's number to elaborate reviews of the commercial and manufacturing enterprises of their localities. Persons fond of figures could get a satiety from them.

The Yonkers *Statesman* has changed to folio form, after being published as a quarto for ten years.

The St. Louis *Times*, a Democratic paper, has changed from an eight-page to a four-page form, and has been reduced in size.

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* changed types and editor on New-Year's day. It promises to be less partisan in the future than it has been in the past, and to devote more attention to the commercial and manufacturing interests of Richmond. It has long been known as an able journal; the absence of its bitter political tone will be a grateful relief, and doubtless add to its popularity and influence.

OBITUARY.

ANTONY HOGUET.

Mr. Antony Hoguet, a member of the firm of Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., died suddenly on Saturday last in this City. At the time of his decease Mr. Hoguet was in his sixty-fourth year. For many years he took an active part in the affairs of the French Benevolent Association of this City, and of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. Among the mercantile community of New-York he was well known and highly respected as a gentleman of the strictest honor and integrity. He was benevolent to the poor, and dispensed his charity without regard to creed or country. Mr. Hoguet was born in Dublin. In his fifteenth year he went to France, and resided there until twenty-four. Since then until his death he has made New-York his home.

HON. THOMAS G. TURNER.

Hon. Thomas G. Turner, President of the Equitable Insurance Company, of Providence, R. I., died yesterday at his residence in Warren, R. I., at the age of sixty-four years. Mr. Turner was Governor of the State in 1859–60, and was for several years Assessor of Internal Revenue in this district, and filled other public offices with honor and fidelity. His funeral will take place on Thursday, at Warren.

MRS. VINING.

Mrs. Vining, the mother of Mrs. John Wood, died recently at Portland terrace, St. John's-wood, London. Her death is said to have been accelerated by the recent explosion. In her day she was a well-known actress and had traveled through the United States with her daughter.

JUDGE HARDIN, OF KENTUCKY.

Judge M. R. Hardin, late Chief Justice of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, died yesterday at Louisville after a brief illness.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Post Office changes during the week ending Jan. 2, 1875:

New-England.—Office established—South Woodstock, Oxford County, Me., Francis F. Stevens, Postmaster. Discontinued—North Lubec, Washington County, Me. Postmasters Appointed—Alexander Black, Sandy Point, Waldo County, Me.; Nathan W. C. Jameson, Antrim, Hillsborough County, N. H.; Mrs. Abbie F. Spaulding, Meriden, Sullivan County, N. H.; Charles H. Maitland, Ballard Vale, Essex County, Mass.; Daniel B. Denison, Mansfield Depot, Tolland County, Conn.

New-York.—Office Established—Choconut Centre, Broome County, A. E. Payne, Postmaster. Discontinued—West Camp, Ulster County. Postmasters Appointed—Alexander Edie, Fly Summit, Washington County; Jacob Treichler, Maple Street, Niagara County; Justus Morse, North Fenton, Broome County; Parismus Burch, South, Cainbridge, Washington County; Wilbur F. Stratton, Stratton, Tompkins County.

New-Jersey.—Office Established—New-Denmark, Gloucester County, Edward Pfeiffer, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Andrew M. Munn, Port Colden, Warren County; Mrs. Sarah W. Hendrickson, Walnford, Monmouth County.

Pennsylvania.—Office Established—Norristville, Crawford County, William H. Vaughan, Postmaster. Office Discontinued—Pine Township, Armst

THE SOUTH.

THE SITUATION IN LOUISIANA.

A DEMOCRATIC SCHEME TO IMPEACH KELLOGG, WHICH WILL PROBABLY NOT BE CARRIED INTO OPERATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—No private dispatches have been received within a day or two from Louisiana which indicate any change in the condition of affairs there. The Democrats will probable secure the organization of the Legislature, and their scheme is to prepare articles of impeachment against Gov. Kellogg. It has been stated that the presentation of articles to the State Senate would immediately depose Kellogg from the office of Governor till the completion of the trial, but such is not the fact. The Governor, under the Louisiana Constitution, is not affected in his tenure by the presentation of articles of impeachment, and only vacates the office when the Senate organizes as a Court of Impeachment. As the Senate has some eighteen Republican majority, they are not likely to try the impeachment, and therefore the scheme will not operate to remove Kellogg. Of course, there is the contingency of the eighteen being bought or won over to the opposition; but Louisiana Republicans do not think they have anything to fear on this ground.

THE INVESTIGATION—TESTIMONY OF HON. J. H. OGLESBY ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—The following is an extract from the testimony of Hon. J. H. Oglesby before the Congressional Committee last night: Cannot explain about the increase in value of State bonds since the election. The two and a half millions of bonds issue to the Chattanooga Railroad is universally reprobated. Those bonds were issued before Gov. Kellogg's administration; I believe the funding act a very wise thing; the Chamber of Commerce employed able counsel to draw the bill, but it was slightly changed afterward; cannot say that Kellogg has made any great failure in the State finances; I consider the financial condition of our city better today than ever before in twenty-five years; we have not had a protest in our bank in eighteen months, and the number of failures in this city has been far less than in any other city of its size in our country. The cotton crop is larger than usual. Our population is more economical, and there is less credit business. Factors have not advanced as profusely as in former times. Crops are to-day raised with a less expenditure than in past years. Now we have a large number of small farmers who annually produce from four to ten bales of cotton, and this is the reason we cannot foretell the extent of the crop. These small producers do not draw on our capital. In attempting to work reform measures the committee was seconded by Gov. Kellogg, and he assisted us greatly. One of the reform measures was to change the condition of the Police law. We had the appropriation of the city for the pay of the Metropolitan Police reduced from $750,000 to $400,000. I think it impossible for Louisiana to control the levees when twenty-three States pour their waters down upon her.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR HE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE WARMOUTH-JEWEL QUARREL SETTLED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—In response to the request of Gov. Kellogg, Gen. Emory has ordered h disposition of troops to-morrow in olose proximity to the State House. State Militia General, Hugh J. Campbell, will command the forces inside of the State House. What this force will be has not transpired. A body of Metropolitans without guns will be there as conservators of the peace. The Police officials state that the Metropolitans have not been requested to occupy the State House as soldiers. It is currently reported to-night that the White League have been ordered to meet to-morrow. Nervous people persist in talking about the prospects of a row, but the citizens generally maintain their usual composure, notwithstanding the disposition of the troops.

The doors of the State House are to-night securely barricaded, except the Royal street entrance. A Conservative, who called there early this evening, had a conversation with Mr. Lowell, and was informed by him that the Republicans had forty members in the building who were there last night, and will remain there to-night. There is also a strong force of police in the building.

It was rumored on the streets to-night that the Returning Board had reassembled, and counted-in Republican members from the parishes which they had referred to the Legislature. This report, however, is generally regarded as a canard. Gov. Kellogg is reported as having stated to Gen. Emory to-day that all the members of the Legislature declared by the Returning Board and all those contesting would be admitted to the State House. The Conservatives seem to think that only those declared by the Returning Board will be admitted.

Gen. De Trobnand will command the troops covering the State House to-morrow.

Messrs. Foster, Potter and Phelphs, of the Congressional Committee, with a number of prominent citizens, went on an excursion down the river to-day, to the plantation of Col. Effingham, Lawrence, where they witnessed the process of sugar-making and everything connected with it, from cutting of the cane to the packing of sugar. The party was sumptuously enteratined by Col. Lawrence, and returned to the city at 9 o'clock P. M.

During the excursion, it is stated, the Congressional committee were unanimous in expressing the opinion that the action of the Returning Board cannot stand. They believe the Democrats have a majority in the House, and the Republicans a majority in the Senate. The Conservatives report forty-eight members in caucus to-night, and the Republicans forty.

The Warmouth-Jewell duel is off by agreement of the friends of the parties.

Ex-Mayor Wiltz is the caucus nominee of the Conservatives for Speaker of the House. Estellett seems to lead with the Republicans, but Lowell and Ex-Governor Hahn are also prominently mentioned.

A colored man reported killed on Toulouse street about 9 o'clock is said to be a member of the Legislature.

At midnight the city was quiet.

NEW-ORLEANS GOSSIP CONCERNING GEN. LONGSTREET'S POSITION.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 31.

It was reported upon very good authority, yesterday evening, that Gov. Kellogg had issued a fresh commission as Major General of the Louisiana State Militia to Hugh J. Campbell. Mr. Campbell, it will be remembered, held a commission as Major General under Gov. Warmoth, and by a reference to the last report of the Adjutant General under the Kellogg régime, it will be seen that his name has never been stricken from the roll. Although Mr. Campbell was among those Senators of the Legislature who left Mechanics' Institute and went over to Odd Fellows' Hall, where he remained until the Legislature ceased to act, it has been known for some time back that he was again affiliating with the Kellogg faction.

The announcement, therefore, that he had been recommissioned as a Major General would not have been specially significant in itself, were it not that it is also stated that he has been appointed to supreme command. Whether Gen. Longstreet has resigned or not has not transpired, but the probabilities are that he would scarcely consent to be outranked by Gen. Campbell, and that if his resignation be not tendered already, it will be at an early date. Gen. Longstreet, for some weeks, we learn, has been suffering very much from a violent attack of rheumatism, and is still an invalid, we believe. His ill health may therefore account for his rumored retirement from active service. It is said also that there has been a coolness existing between him and Kellogg since the fight of the 14th of September, growing out of the orders given upon that day concerning the fight. Gen. Longstreet, we have heard it said, contends that Kellogg was responsible for the advance and rout of the Metropolitans on that day, while Kellogg resents the charge and asserts that Longstreet was the bungler. And this squabble probably has led to the present change of the Militia's front.

THE VICKSBURG MASSACRE.

WHY THE COLORED PEOPLE ASSEMBLED—WOMEN AND CHILDREN AMONG THEM—SIXTY TO SEVENTY BLACKS AND TWO WHITES KILLED—A FEW COLORED MEN'S BODIES STILL UNBURIED.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 3.—The Legislative Investigating Committee adjourned last night to meet in Jackson to-morrow. Prominent Republican members state they have had witnesses who testified that Cardoza, Ex-Circuit Clerk; Davenport, Chancery Clerk, and Dorsey, Ex-Circuit Clerk all colored, have been guilty of forgery, and that Cardoza is also guilty of embezzlement, for which they have all been indicted, and would have been tried, but that the December term of the Circuit Court was broken up by riot and the forced resignation of Sheriff Crosby. District Attorney Lee testifies, in his opinion, that an impartial trial should have been given them. It was also shown in evidence that Crosby was required last October by the Board of Supervisors to give a new bond, owing to the death of one of his sureties, but could not give the bond required in this county, and was compelled to find securities among his political friends in different parts of the State, and this bond was accepted on the 27th of October. Testimony also goes to show that the colored people believed there would be no trouble with the Tax Leagues, and consequently were not prepared for any; that the whites first commenced firing on Grove street after the blacks had retreated about a mile; that some of the colored men were under the impression that a colored militia was to be organized in Vicksburg on that day, and came in for that purpose; that all knew that Crosby was to be deposed, and many did not know what they were coming for—some brought women and children, and half were not armed; that a large majority turned back when they learned that a difficulty would be the result if they persisted in coming in; that upon the first fire from the whites the blacks fled panic stricken. The witnesses estimate the killed at from sixty to seventy-five blacks and two whites, with very few wounded on either side. One witness testifies to having seen two men killed while lying on the ground, and that a few colored men are yet unburied.

THE ALABAMA INQUIRY.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE AT MOBILE—WHAT IT IS CLAIMED THE EVIDENCE ALREADY PROVES—THE VIOLENCE AND INTIMIDATION AND CHEATING TO WHICH COLORED REPUBLICANS ARE SUBJECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 2.—The Alabama Outrage Committee has reached this place, and will proceed at once with the examination of witnesses. So far the evidence is very strong, and abundantly proves the charges of outrageous violence and intimidation against Republican voters, and especially against colored Republicans. Not a particle of evidence has been furnished by the Alabama Democrats, or anybody else, that the United States troops in the slightest degree interfered with the election. On the other hand, the subordinate military officers were so bound up by General Order No. 75, that they did not feel authorized to do anything, or extend any help whatever to the election officers, except when called upon to assist United States Marshals in the execution of writs issued by United States Courts. The proscription, social ostracism, withdrawal of business and loss of employment among Republicans, on account of politics, amounts to a reign of terror, and thousands of voters were lost to the Republican Party at the late election from these causes. Thousands of men voted the Democratic ticket, against their conviction, from fear of violence or loss of employment, and many thousands more failed to vote at all from the same cause. The Northern people can have no conception of the state of society here, and the testimony taken before the committee cannot but make a deep impression. The evidence fully shows that a republican form of government cannot be maintained in the State of Alabama without the aid of the United States troops. The destitution among the colored people on the plantations is extreme. They work under the contract system, get no money, and few of them can make settlements with their employers, and hence are completely at their mercy. If it were not for the mildness of the climate there would be much suffering, notwithstanding the fact that the cotton crop is one of the best since the war. The colored people do the work, raise the cotton and corn, but the land-owners get all the proceeds. The laborer not only gets nothing for his labor, but at the end of the year is brought in debt for what it cost him to live during the year. Under all the circumstances it is a wonder that the negroes remain so true and loyal to the Republican Party. The evidence shows that the churches and school-houses of the colored people were burned and destroyed by white Democrats, only because the colored people who worshiped and sent their children to school therein were Republicans; that armed white Democrats, in companies of hundreds, visited some of the more intelligent of these colored people, beat them and drove them from their homes. On the Georgia border, white Democrats came to this State and voted not only once but, in some instances, three times, and led negroes to the polls and made them vote the Democratic ticket. At Girard, in Russell County, the Police from Columbus, Ga., surrounded the polls and kept possession of them all day. The foregoing gives some idea of the way a republican form of government is administered in Alabama. A false impression seems to have been circulated that the committee declined to examine into the distribution of bacon to sufferers from the overflow. This is not true. The committee felt inclined to examine into this subject, and took some testimony at Opelika, but the investigation was not continued, because the committee had no authority in the premises, the investigation into the manner of the distribution of bacon having been committed to another tribunal, and expressly excluded from this committee. It has also been found that the polls at Spring Hill, Barbour County, were destroyed by Democrats, and about 600 votes lost to the Republicans, and the son of Judge Kiels, who was the United States Supervisor, was killed; also, 150 colored Republicans killed and wounded at Eufaula, in the same county, on the day of election by armed Democrats; and upward of 500 Republican voters driven away from the polls.

KING KALAKAUA AT BOSTON.

HE ATTENDS CHURCH IN THE MORNING AND KEEPS QUIET THE REST OF THE DAY—PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—The King of the Sandwiches spent a quiet Sunday. This forenoon he attended service at the Park Street Church, at the invitation of Hon. Alpheus Hardy, who gave him the missionary reception, and listened to a sermon by Rev. George L. Walker, D.D., who alluded to the King's presence in the prayer, wherein he prayed that the favor of the Lord might be upon him and his people. In the afternoon and evening the King lounged about his apartments, declining all invitations to go out, and even to take a sleigh-ride on the mill-dam; but Gov. Kabens, Alderman Clark, Col. Shepard, and Lieut. Palmer took a brisk trip over the course. To-morrow the King will be hurried about at a lively pace. In the morning he rides whithersoever the city committee choose. In the afternoon he will receive the officers of the army and navy at present in this vicinity, and in the evening will attend the opening of opera bouffe at the Globe Theatre. The next day he visits the public schools, meets the merchants of the city in the rooms of the Board of Trade, goes to see Lotta at the Boston Theatre in the evening, and the next day he goes to Lowell and St. Johnsbury, Vt. This is the programme as at present arranged. It may be changed, the trip to Lowell being set down for Tuesday instead of Wednesday.

WHITE PEOPLE HALF PRICE.

A Fredericksburg (Va.) paper says: "Some of the colored folks enjoyed themselves greatly at Citizens' Hall on Monday night, on which occasion there were charades and tableaus, &c. The best part of it (if the report is true) was the exemplification of the Civil Rights bill on the occasion. The body of the hall, according to report, was appropriated to colored folks, and the gallery set apart for white folks, with half-price admission."

A TREE THERMOMETER.

Mr. P. S. Newton, of Hartford, Conn., has on his premises a Bartlett pear-tree, which is quite a thermometer in its way. On one side of the tree is a crack or seam, extending to the ground, a distance of about six feet. In Winter the seam opens, or partly shuts, according to the temperature; while in the Summer it closes tightly. Friday morning, when the thermometer marked zero, the crevice opened fully half an inch; but Saturday morning, with the thermometer there at 20°, it had closed to one quarter of an inch. In extreme cold weather this Summer-tight seam will open an inch.

ITALIAN GOSSIP.

THE APPROACH OF THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

ITALY'S REPRESENTATION—THE PRIVILEGES OF AMERICAN ARTISTS—HOSTILE SENTIMENT—ANOTHER CENTENARY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1874.

I fell into an error in my last in stating that Parliament paid no attention to Immaculate Conception Day, the 8th of the month. At the last moment it was discovered that there was no work ready in the Chamber, and it was resolved to take a recess of two days. No reference was had to the festa, because if there had been, a demonstration of opposition would without doubt have been made by the radical members of the House. There is an eagerness to precipitate events, and begin some decisive action, so as to make the Vatican feel more sensibly the weight of the civil power. The charge is constantly repeated by the opposition that the Government is too lenient with the Papal party. But the policy of the Ministry is to let matters go on as at present, and make it as easy as possible for the obstinate children of disobedience, until after the death of the actual Pope. Pius IX. seems to be a considerable distance yet from his toddling extremity, and it is possible that half a dozen more years may be added to his life. You will put such value as you choose upon the rumors now current that an Englishman, once more, after an interval of more than seven hundred years, is to sit in the Pontifical chair. There have been some mysterious movements here lately, which indicate that decisive plans are about being laid. Those who keep closest watch of the Vatican are inclined to believe that before long some facts of importance are to come to the knowledge of the public.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

We are asked if the time has not arrived for sounding the trumpet and making a greater stir in these parts with reference to the exposition at Philadelphia to be opened in eighteen months from this. So far as we know, nothing has yet been done here to awaken general interest in the enterprise, so that the opportunity may be taken advantage of by the Italians to make their productions better known and extend their commerce with the United States. The Government has, up to this time, done nothing, and promises to do nothing, to help exhibitors to get their wares upon the ground. A considerable sum was voted to enable Italy to make a respectable show at the Vienna Exposition, and this while the transactions of trade with Austria must have a prospective importance much less than with a vast developing country like the United States. It may be that when England takes official action the Italian authority will follow, as this Government is so much disposed to be influenced by English example. It will be well as soon as convenient to get photographs and plans of the exhibition buildings into the shop-windows of the cities of Italy, so that the matter may be talked about, and an impression made upon the intelligent portion of the public. As universal expositions are the best opportunities nations have for advertising themselves and making their civilization known to the world, it is not to be supposed that the American people will be behind any other in using necessary means for letting the whole world know what they are about.

ITALIAN ART AND AMERICAN ARTISTS.

It is of consequence that the art of Italy should be well known in the United States by the leisurely inspection which hundreds of thousands of untraveled visitors to the Philadelphia show will be able to give. Whatever the commerce of Italy may be with other countries, America is depended upon as the leading market for the sale of productions of the fine arts. Italian painters and sculptors have often complained of the injustice done them, because the American tariff puts a tax of ten per cent. upon all work of foreign artists carried into the country, while the paintings and statues executed by American artists resident abroad are admitted free. There is very little reason for any such cry of injustice; but the greed for gain is nearly as strong among artists as among others who labor for compensation, and it is but natural that foreigners should wish to stand on equal ground, or, if possible, hold the leading place in a great and growing market. The view taken by the United States Government is that American artists pursuing their calling in foreign cities are simply temporary residents, enjoying for the time such advantages for study and progress as are offered in older communities, or those in which the arts have long been cultivated. There is no intention of competition with the artists of this country, to rob them of the compensation which is the legitimate fruit of their labor. On the contrary, among sculptors at least, much money is distributed to give employment to Italian workmen in the thirty or more studios of Americans of that craft established in the cities of Florence and Rome. Hardly any studio has less than two extra hands employed, and in some, in which large monumental works are in progress, as many as eight or ten men find something to do. As all the money to pay them comes from another country, nothing is drawn from Italian pockets. In spite of this there is much dissatisfaction and jealousy, and repeated attacks have been made in Italian newspapers upon American artists, disparaging their ability, and even charging them with artistic or professional impostore. Whatever ground there may be for accusations, it is very slight, and the matter has been exaggerated beyond all due limits, both by American and Italian critics. The inciting cause is either jealously or interest. Still new attacks are threatened, with the hope of influencing Americans not to lay out their money among artists of their own country. But the object aimed at will hardly be accomplished. There are Americans, as there are travelers from other countries, with little knowledge of art, or with only an affected, incipient, crude taste for it, who buy trumpery, and there is enough of it ready for them in studios and bric-a-brac depositories here. The American-of-education, who has had opportunities for society and culture, is not any more apt to make blunders in his purchases than those of his position from other countries who come to Italy to look up works of art. As for Italian artists, or those of other nationalities, the Centennial show offers them an opportunity to get their works into the United States without the payment of any duty, and after the necessary stimulus to act is given we shall see how many of them will be ready to take advantage of the occasion.

ANOTHER CENTENARY.

As for New-York, that great commercial City, soon to hold the first place in the world, should throw the whole weight of her influence to help make the Centennial international show a splendid success. In 1883 the turn of New-York will come to hold a grand National Exposition, in honor of a centenary not to be held of less account than that of 1876. The greatest moment is not that in which the champion puts on his armor to go forth to an uncertain conflict, but that in which he returns victorious from the fight. In moral grandeur the meeting at Philadelphia in 1776, to declare the independence of the colonies, was not exceeded by that of any subsequent act. But what would it have been if success had not crowned the effort made? So that centenary should be kept, at the great commercial centre, with a show of all the products of a hundred years of independent progress. At that date the country should have a population of well toward 60,000,000. Leaving out Russia, whose civilization is still dubious, no nation in the world, of all the great Christian societies, has a mass of inhabitants at all to be compared with such numbers. There will succeed, in 1889, another anniversary—that of the unequaled political act which, by the adoption of the Constitution, made the American people a nation. There is time enough for the inhabitants of the country to decide in what way that centenary shall be celebrated. It might be used for laying the foundations of a monumental national structure, to the gradual advancement and full completion of which the whole of the succeeding century might be devoted. The moral life of a nation is made up of ideas and the facts or events in which they are embodied. We have reached the epoch in which the history of the country is beginning to find record in monuments, and the memorable dates which are succeeding each other will demand symbolical illustration.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen over the North-west and the upper lake region, where it is now highest with north-westerly winds, falling temperature and clear or partly cloudy weather. Occasional light snow has fallen in the lower lake region and Michigan. Cloudy and rainy weather has prevailed in the Gulf and South Atlantic States extended northward to Tennessee and Southern Virginia. The Ohio River has continued slowly rising at and below Cincinnati, the Cumberland at Nashville, and the Mississippi at and below Cairo.

The display of cautionary signals at the lake stations will cease Jan. 5.

PROBABILITIES.

During Monday in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, cloudy and rainy weather, and northeast to north-west winds will prevail, followed by rising barometer and falling temperature.

In the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the West Gulf States, rising barometer, lower temperature, northwest to north-east winds, with light rain on the coasts of the latter, and rain or snow in the two former sections.

In the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and the North-west, high barometer, north or west winds, partly cloudy and decidedly cold weather.

For the Middle States and the lower lake region, north-east to north-west winds, increasing cloudiness, rain, sleet, or snow, falling temperature, and falling, followed by rising, barometer.

For New-England, falling barometer, cloudy weather, winds shifting to north and least, and followed during the afternoon and night by rain or snow.

The Mississippi River from Cairo to Vicksburg, and the Lower Ohio, will continue slowly to rise.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
3 A. M.....40°	28°	3:30 P. M.....44°	31°
6 A. M.....40°	26°	6 P. M.....43°	30°
9 A. M.....41°	26°	9 P. M.....42°	30°
12 M.....44°	30°	12 P. M.....40°	29°

Average temperature yesterday.....28½°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....41½°

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VOTE FOR TREASURER AND CONGRESSMEN AS DECLARED BY THE RETURNING BOARD AND CLAIMED BY THE CONSERVATIVE COMMITTEE.

Below we give the vote of Louisiana for State Treasurer on the 2d of November, as declared by the Returning Board, and also the vote for the same officer, as compiled by the Conservative Committee, as it claims, from the sworn duplicate returns in its possession, compared with and corrected by the returns, parish by parish, sent to the Returning Board:

	Returning Board.		Conserv'e Count.	
Parishes.	Dubuclet. Rep.	Mouton, Dem.	Dubuclet. Rep.	Mouton, Dem.
Ascension	1950	859	1950	859
Assumption	1539	1498	1590	1665
Avoyelles	1426	1363	1153	1239
East Baton Rouge	2546	1556	2546	1556
West Baton Rouge	805	313	805	313
Bienville	....	....	....	773
Bossier	1077	1020	1077	1020
Caddo	1343	1211	1570	2155
Calcasieu	6	1172	6	1172
Caldwell	400	541	400	541
Cameron	47	203	47	203
Carroll	2202	234	....	....
Catahoula	736	840	736	840
Claiborne	659	1374	659	1375
Concordia	2043	154	2043	154
De Soto	....	....	216	1259
East Feliciana	1688	847	1688	847
West Feliciana	1358	501	1358	501
Franklin	114	457	114	457
Grant	....	....	369	333
Iberia	939	939	1077	1247
Iberville	2167	770	2167	770
Jackson	37	261	89	534
Jefferson	1650	744	2431	1207
Lafayette	530	976	530	976
Lafourche	1846	1905	1846	1905
Lincoln	592	542	592	837
Livingston	105	684	105	684
Madison	1847	233	1847	233
Morehouse	1017	654	1017	654
Natchitoches	1574	1239	1577	1554
Ouachita	1694	766	1694	766
Orleans	13162	26304	13281	25741
Plaquemines	1695	668	1695	668
Pointe Coupee	1990	639	1990	638
Rapides	1137	1027	1226	1574
Richland	440	734	440	734
Red River	702	146	745	265
Sabine	2	762	2	841
St. Bernard	607	271	607	271
St. Charles	1268	278	1268	278
St. Helena	536	622	536	622
St. James	1863	760	1863	760
St. John Baptist	1216	627	1216	627
St. Landry	1634	3517	1634	3517
St. Martin	764	921	704	921
St. Mary	2148	1050	2148	1050
St. Tammany	581	561	581	601
Tangipahoa	859	456	859	459
Tensas	2865	243	2865	243
Terrebonne	1168	891	1607	1361
Union	432	1161	432	1161
Vermillion	228	692	228	692
Vernon	....	712	....	712
Washington	125	457	125	457
Webster	749	856	749	856
Winn	....	....	82	476
Total	69544	66586	69719	74670

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

We give also the vote for members of Congress, so far as we have been able to obtain it. The Conservative figures from the First and Second Districts we do not have:

	Returning Board.		Conserv'e Count.	
Dist.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
First	11121	15720	....	....
Second	11083	12864	....	....
Third	13273	11971	13917	12996
Fourth	6553	6947	7593	11785
Fifth	12279	11038	10127	11121
Sixth	13156	12085	12885	11979

HER SON TOO YOUNG TO MARRY.

The Troy *Times* says: "A young dry-goods clerk, whose home is down the river and whose age is eighteen years, recently fell desperately in love with an up-town maiden aged thirty. The young man's mother hearing that his marriage was imminent, came up in a hurry, found her son at the young lady's house, and hustled him to his home below Albany. Soon afterward the young man returned to this city, and at 10 o'clock last Wednesday night, called on an up-town Episcopalian clergyman with the lady, and requested to be married. Being somewhat suspicious of the circumstances, the clergyman put the anxious couple off until 10 o'clock Thursday morning, when they promptly appeared and were surprised to find the mother of the young man sitting in the parlor to forbid the ceremony. The lover was reasoned with quietly by his mother and the clergyman, and finally pledged himself not to marry within two years. The young lady went home, and the mother took her precocious son under the shadow of her wing and left contented."

PLEASANT WHILE IT LASTED.

A bachelor, in Omaha, Neb., who was the fortunate possessor of a house ready furnished, recently effected a most advantageous arrangement. He found a pleasant family anxious to take boarders, and willing to take his house and furnish him with board and part of the profits for the rent. This arrangement worked very pleasantly for the bachelor, and altogether satisfactorily to him until the other morning, when he awoke and found the family gone and himself with a house full of boarders to provide for. At last accounts he was trying to extricate himself from the dilemma.

THE TILTON-BEECHER TRIAL

PROCEEDINGS TO BE COMMENCED TO-DAY.

BRIEF REVIEW OF THE CONTROVERSY—PROMINENT COUNSEL ON BOTH SIDES—SOME OF THE WITNESSES WHO ARE TO BE EXAMINED — FACTS ABOUT THE JURORS, &C.

One of the most remarkable trials of modern times will be opened this morning in the City Court of Brooklyn. Few questions which have arisen within the last half century have attracted so large a share of public attention as that involved in what has come to be familiarly known as the Beecher-Tilton controversy. Although the discussion which has filled the columns of the press for the last six months has called up the names of several other parties in connection with the case, the real issue lies between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton, and the question to be determined is whether or not the Pastor of Plymouth Church, is guilty of the crime charged against him. The suit is brought by Theodore Tilton for criminal conversation with his wife, Elizabeth Tilton, for which damages are laid at $100,000, and after all the delays which have characterized the proceedings in the case up to the present, there is now little doubt felt that the trial will be commenced to-day. Counsel on both sides profess to be ready, and although it is not impossible that some cause for a further postponement may arise, there does not now seem to be any probable ground for delay.

Mr. Francis D. Moulton is one of the most important witnesses to be called on Mr. Tilton's side against Mr. Beecher, and as it was generally conceded by counsel on both sides that the suit instituted against him by Miss Proctor would result in a verdict in her favor, it was believed by Mr. Beecher's lawyers, report says, that this would weaken his evidence against their client, and hence they were reported anxious to have that case first brought into court, and, on the other hand, the protessed desire of Mr. Tilton's counsel to have the main question tried before it. To this circumstance, it is believed, much of the discussion on the bill of particulars was due. The settlement of the Proctor suit against Moulton and the final disposition of the order for a bill of particulars by the presiding Judges at the General Term of the City Court, have removed the causes which stood in the way of bringing Mr. Tilton's suit to trial.

This morning, therefore, when the case is called in the City Court of Brooklyn, by Judge Neilson, counsel on both sides say they will answer that they are ready for the trial, and the long-expected judicial investigation will be entered upon. Apart from the nature of the offense which the prosecution have undertaken to prove, and the character of the defendant in the action, the gifted array of counsel engaged on both sides would invest the proceedings with an unusual amount of interest. The case will be argued by some of the ablest members of the American Bar, whose names have been associated with many of the most important trials that have arisen of late years, and there is no reason to doubt that it will be contested with great earnestness on both sides, and will afford ample scope for the full exercise for the highest legal skill and professional attainments in the progress of the trial. The counsel for the prosecution are: Ex-Judge William A. Beach, Ex-Judge S. D. Morris, Ex-Judge Fullerton, and Gen. Roger A. Pryor. The counsel retained by Mr. Beecher are: Hon. William M. Evarts, Ex-Attorney General of the United States; Ex-Judge Porter, Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Mr. John L. Hill, and Austin Abbott. Such a distinguished array of counsel would confer importance upon ordinary legal proceedings.

It is probable that very little fresh evidence can be adduced during the trial. All the facts in the case have been already presented over and over again in the statements and counter-statements that have been made during the last six months. All that can be done is to reproduce the same facts and arguments and inferences in strict accord with the rules of evidence.

The controversy is so familiar to the public that it is scarcely necessary to do more than refer to its origin. For some three or four years past there had been strange and mysterious whisperings in Brooklyn impeaching the moral integrity of Henry Ward Beecher. So long as the story was confined to certain families in Brooklyn, and known only to a few persons outside of the city, no importance was attached to it, and there seemed to be a general unwillingness to entertain even a suspicion of Mr. Beecher's guilt. But as time wore on the story became more extensively circulated in Brooklyn society, until eventually it was found that the question should be faced in public and forever disposed of. Accordingly toward the end of last June, after some skirmishing on the part of several persons concerned in the circulation of the reports, Mr. Beecher first avowed in the matter and appointed a committee of members of his church to investigate the floating charges. The result of their inquiry was a report exculpating Mr. Beecher and condemning his accusers, or rather informing the church that after several weeks spent in the hearing of witnesses they found no cause whatever against Mr. Beecher to justify the trial of any of his actions in relation to Theodore and the members of Plymouth Church. Long before the proceedings of this committee had been brought to a close Mr. Tilton abandoned all hope of an impartial decision and resolved to bring the case into court. Most of the witnesses that figured before that committee will be called on the present trial. The investigation was conducted in private, and only such facts as they deemed proper to give to the press were published. The testimony given before the committee partook very largely of the character of voluntary statements, without much of that searching cross-examination from which such valuable information is derived in judicial proceedings. Mr. Tilton made a statement. Mrs. Tilton made a statement. Mr. Moulton made a statement, and Mr. Beecher wound up the proceedings of the committee with a statement, all of which were given to the public at the time, followed by two or three subsequent statements from Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton, reiterating their previous charges in still stronger langu.. And there has been no end to the number of statements made by the lawyers engaged on both sides, or to the speculations indulged in by newspaper correspondents in all parts of the country.

But while every available topic of discussion bearing upon the subject seems to have been exhausted, it is quite probable that in the cross-examination of the important witnesses their statements may appear in a new light. So that, although at present the leading facts of the case appear familiar to every one, when the testimony of the principal witnesses comes to be striped of the peculiar literary embellishments in which it has been already presented to the public, much of the mystery in which they shrouded it will be cleared away. Whether or not any decisive determination will ever be arrived at, it would be hazardous to conjecture at present. The impression seems to prevail that no jury can be found in Brooklyn to agree upon a verdict. One thing at least is certain, that the progress of the trial will be watched not only by the American public, but by all the Christian communities of Europe, with an interest seldom attached to judicial investigations on either side of the Atlantic.

The suit will be called at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Five hundred extra jurors in addition to those empaneled at the beginning of the last General Term, when the case was set down for trial, have been subpœnaed, and will be in attendance.

Among the number are the following prominent citizens: Austin Corbin, banker; Mr. Augustus Storrs, a member of the late Investigating Committee; A. P. Higgins, the piano-maker; E. L. Lord, Mr. Beecher's publisher; Benjamin E. Hale, Arthur W. Benson, John A. De Groot, H. H. Beebe, Joseph W. Harper, Jr., of Harper Brothers; Gonzales De Cordova, James Harper, banker, and Thomas C. Turner.

It is not expected that anything more will be done to-day, however, than to call the names on the panel and to hear excuses. The majority of the 500 jurors drawn from a list of 30,000 names taken from the tax rolls and City Directory are grocers, saloon-keepers and tradesmen, and among them there are more Irishmen than any other nationality, and more Germans than Americans. It is impossible to say what length of time it will take to select a jury in the case. Some of the lawyers seem to think the jury will be found after three days from the panel, while others think a much longer time will be required. The case to be decided has been so long before the public, and so much has been said and written on both sides that it will be difficult to find men who have not already formed some fixed opinion upon the subject. In Brooklyn, especially, most people drew conclusions in reference to the case at an early stage of the controversy.

A large number of witnesses will be called on both sides. Among the principal witnesses to be called for Mr. Tilton are Mr. Francis D. Moulton, whose name has been so prominently connected with the controversy, who will swear to Mr. Beecher's confessions of guilt, Mr. Frank B. Carpenter, the artist, who will detail under oath the statements already published by him, Mr. Joseph H. Richards, a brother of Mrs. Tilton, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Henry B. Stanton, and Mrs. Martha Bradshaw, an old friend of the Tilton family, who, it is believed, will give important testimony. It is not yet known whether Mrs. Tilton's evidence on either side will be admissible. It is stated that the law declares, that under the circumstances she cannot be called upon to testify. Mr. Tilton and Mr. Thomas Kinsella will also be called for the prosecution. For the defense Mr. Beecher will be called to explain his letters to Moulton, and to detail the points concerning the "letter of apology." His examination and cross-examination, it is believed, will occupy three or four days. Several members of Plymouth Church will be called, among whom will be Mr. Oliver Johnson, the managing editor of the *Christian Union*, who will, it is believed, give evidence as to Mr. Tilton's veracity; Mr. Samuel Wilkeson, Mr. Henry Cleaveland, who was a member of the Investigating Committee, and Mr. James McDermott, and Mrs. Morse. Mrs. Tilton's mother, are also mentioned among the witnesses to be called for the defense. On Saturday Judge McCue, on motion of Mr. Beecher's lawyers, granted an order for the examination of Mr. John H. Drake, of Staten Island, who is to sail for Europe during the week.

The trial will be held in Part II of the City Court, and the most efficient officers of the court will be in attendance. It is expected that upward of fifty reporters and correspondents will be present during the trial.

A LIFE FOR A FREE PASSAGE.

HORRIBLE TREATMENT OF A FIREMAN ON THE EAGLE LINE STEAMER LESSING.

The German authorities at Hamburg have recently been engaged in the trial of two firemen of the German steam-ship Lessing, of the New-York and Hamburg Eagle Steam-ship Line, whose brutal treatment of an unfortunate man who thought to work his passage back to Germany, resulted in his death. The victim, was Herman Donars, a stone-cutter who had resided for some time in New-York. He entered the engine room on the day the vessel started, and, after working there for two days, asked permission to go on deck. Two paid firemen named Burmeister and Wendt prevented him, and commenced to beat and abuse him. They struck him several blows on the head and back with heavy iron shovels, knocked him down and kicked him. They then poured pail after pail of water over him, and when by a forced effort he contrived to rise and move across the coal-room, shouting "murder," they knocked him down again, and cried, "Kill the —— New-York dog." He raised himself a second time and one of the brutes rushed at him with a hot iron bar, which he was obliged to grasp in order to save himself. His hands were dreadfully burned, and he immediately sank on the steam-chest near the boiler, where his persecutors left him insensible, though the place was so hot one could not lay his hand on it. A long rope was subsequently fastened to his body, and when he had been lifted through the hatches, against which his head had knocked several times, the surgeon of the vessel, Dr. Fiedelmeyer, carelessly examined the body and pronounced Donars dead. He informed the Captain—A. S. Toesbug—that Donars had died from fracture of the skull and apoplexy. Orders were given by the Captain that nothing should be said about Donars'

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, Jan. 2, no real estate was sold by public auction and no sales made by private contract were reported. The public sales noted for the coming week are more numerous than has been usual of late, the most important being of property on the Grand Boulevard and One Hundred and Thirty-first street.

THE LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The past week being broken by the celebration of New Year's Day, the business transacted in real estate was not of a specially important character, many of the public sales noted to be held at the Exchange being adjourned to some future date.

The total amount of City realty sold during the past week at the Exchange was $163,737, against $164,450, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for the present week are as follows, all at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted:

To-day, Monday, Jan. 4.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court sale, in foreclosure, Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 22.6 by 100.5, on the south side of Fifty-fifth street, 147.6 feet west of Madison avenue. Also, of the house and lot No. 17 Cherry street, north side, 22.9 by 39.11.

By D. M. Seaman, Assignee's sale, in bankruptcy of the leasehold premises known as the Metropolitan Theatre, Nos. 128 and 130 Mercer street.

Tuesday, Jan. 5.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of that portion of the north-west corner of King's Bridge road and Jefferson avenue, 124.6 by 126, by 120 by 126, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Oliver J. Wells, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on the west side of Grand boulevard, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-first street; five lots, each 25 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirtieth street, 125 feet west of Grand Boulevard; three lots, each 25 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-first street, 250 feet east of Twelfth avenue and Riverside Park; and two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-first street, 360 feet west of Fifth avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, of the plot of land 206.6 by 300, on the north side of Thirteenth street, 88 feet east of Avenue C.

Wednesday, Jan. 6.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. V. McDaniel, Esq., Referee, of the house and plot of land on the north-west corner of Madison avenue and Fifth street, Fremont, Twenty-fourth Ward, 162 by 100.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale of the plot of land, 75 by 100.9 on the north side of Ninety-sixth street, 100 feet east of Third avenue, and the plot of land 50 by 100 on the east side of Third avenue, 50.9 feet north of Ninety-sixth st.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Irvine Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the store and lot 23.7 by 99, known as No. 228 Pearl street, near Fletcher street.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land, 100 by 100.11, on the north side of Ninety-seventh street, 150 feet west of Second avenue.

Thursday, Jan. 7.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. B. Hoxie, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot 20 by 98.9, on the north side of Thirty-second street, 160 feet east of Eighth avenue.

Also, similar sale, W. C. Traphagen, Esqr., Referee, of one lot 25 by 44.10, by 25 by 41.4, on the north side of Fifty-third street, 480 feet west of Tenth avenue.

Also, similar sale, W. S. Keiler, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together 114 by 44, by 125 by 150 by 200, on the east side of Railroad avenue, 109 feet north of Quarry road; and one plot, 50 by 150, on the south side of Railroad avenue, 509 feet north of Quarry road, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred McIntire, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 25 by 100.5, on the north side of Forty-eighth street, 350 feet east of Second avenue.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Irvine Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the lot of land, 22 by 100, on the east side of Fifth avenue, 78.5 feet north of Sixty-second street.

By E. A. Lawrance & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot 16.8 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, 143.2 feet west of Willis avenue. Also, of the house and lot 25 by 100.5 on the south side of Thirty-first street, 250 feet west of Fourth avenue.

Friday, Jan. 8.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James Wiley, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 25 by 98.9, on the south side of Fortieth street, 125 feet east of Eleventh avenue; also, of the plot of land, 40.5 by 125, on the north-west corner of Tenth avenue and Sixtieth street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land, 100 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, 91 feet east of King's Bridge road.

Saturday, Jan. 9.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot 25 by 100.5, on the north side of Forty-seventh street, 300 feet east of Second avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son, & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land on the south side of Hoppers lane, 220 feet west of Eleventh avenue. Also, of the house and lot, 18.4 by 65, on the east side of Second avenue, 45 feet south of Sixty-fifth street.

By E. V. Harnett, at Carpenter's Hotel, corner Railroad avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street, Morrisania, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, of a plot of land on the north side of Melrose street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, known as No. 69.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Jan. 2.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Attorney st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Grand st., 25x100; Albert Bossert to Friedericke Bossert.....$23,000

Cherry st., n. s., 124.6 ft. e. of Pike st., 23.5x122.2; A. B. Conger to Catharine A. Hedges.. 10.000

Frankfort st., n. e. s., (Nos. 30 and 32.) 32.3x75.5, excepting piece off rear of No. 32, 15.10x11.5; John J. Hill to James L. Morgan, Jr. 12,000

Franklin st., s. s., (Nos. 195 and 197.) 37.2x75; William T. Garner to Adeline P., wife of Alfred R. Whitney..... 50.000

Prospect place, e. s., 17.1 ft. s. of 43d st., 16.8x58; W. Sinclair, Referee, to Walter L. Cutting, Executor, foreclosure..... 3,000

Prospect place, e. s., 33.3 ft. s. of 43d st., 16.8x58; William Sinclair, Referee, to W. L. Cutting, Executor..... 3,200

Worth st., s. s., No. 12, 25x100; Worth st., s. s., No. 16, 25x80; Worth st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x100; Thomas st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x100; Adeline P., wife of Alfred R. Whitney, to William T. Garner. 75,000

11th st., e. s., 350 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x94.10, 2 part; Mary McMahon to Edward McMahon

16th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x100; J. Rigney to J. P. Rigney..... 14,000

45th st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of 3d av., 18.9x100.5; J. Schmitz to E. T. Gouraud..... 1,000

106th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d av., 75x100.11; A. Wolf to A. Wolf, ½ part..... 14,000

106th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Av. A, 100x100.11; W. Jeremiah to B. F. McCahill..... 4,250

Same property, A. T. Ackert (Referee) to B. F. McCahill, foreclosure..... Nom.

118th st., s. s., 198 ft. east of Avenue A, 50x100.10, foreclosure; Arthur D. Weeks, Referee, to Timothy Donovan..... 7,600

128th st., n. s., 264 ft. e. of 4th av., 66x99.11; James W. Hazlett to George Marvin..... 5,025

143d st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th av., 50x99.11; G. S. Sohier and H. T. Goldsmith to S. D. Clapp.

Same property; Mary, wife of E. Beadleston to S. D. Clapp..... 3,600

Same property; Lavina Donaldson to S. D. Clapp..... nom.

Same property; Samuel D. Clapp to William S. Canfield..... 335

Same property; W. S. Canfield to Helen E., wife of S. D. Clapp..... 31,776

Lexington av., w. s., 56.8 ft. s. of 82d st., 122x63.4; S. E. Morse to Mary E. Hutton..... nom.

1st av., w. s., 41.4 ft. s. of 45th st.; Patrick Walsh to Andrew Baxter..... 7,000

2d av., n. e. cor. 57th st., 80x78; T. E. Agnew to J. D. & S. Smith, Jr..... 25.000

2d av., e. s., 80 ft. n. of 57th st., 20x78; J. E. Agnew to Henry..... 60,000

2d av., e. s., 61.1 ft. n. of 78th st., 25.6x100; Anna M. O'Brien, Committee of Hugh O'Brien, to Charles A. Disbrow..... 15,500

85th av., n. w. corner 14th st., 25.9x75.5; Wm. M. Kingsland and C. K. Sutton, as executor, and trustees, and individually, to New-York Savings Bank..... 6.200

11th av., e. s., 100.5 ft. n. of 58th st., 25x80; David McMullen to Ella M., wife of Eugene B. Sanger..... 70 000

LEASES RECORDED.

16th st., No. 118 West, 3 years, per year.....	$1,200
5th av., No. 232, 5 years, per year.....	7,500
6th av., No. 40, 3 years, per year.....	1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

Two full lots on south side of 68th st., 50 feet east of Madison av.; street all unlaised.

Four full lots on 84th and 85th sts., midway between Central Park and 9th av.

Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, Office of the estate of Wm. B. Raynor, No. 1,300 Broadway, Room No. 6.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone residence on West 58th st., near Central Park; the healthiest part of the City; house in splendid order; furnished in the very best manner; all latest improvements, burglar alarm, &c. Will be sold or leased at a reasonable figure. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FOR ONE OR MORE years, to a strictly private family, an elegant new four-story house, newly and elegantly furnished, situated on 73d st., between 5th and Madison avs. This is a rare opportunity for any one desiring a really elegant house. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FOUR ELIGIBLE lots in the lower part of Twelfth Ward; streets curbed, guttered, and sewered; lightly encumbered; would take a medium-sized house in a good neighborhood (below 34th st. preferred) in exchange. Address EXCHANGE, Station D., New-York.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 196 BROADWAY, has money to loan, without bonus, on approved City and near-by country real estate; also, to purchase mortgages at lowest rates. Principals apply with papers.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NOS. 7 West, and 18 and 19 East 57th st.; 41 West 56th st., 1 East, 13 West 53d; 19 West 52d; 54th av., 5, 12, 403, 614, 675, 746, 781, 959. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AN EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE.—145 acres, fifty miles from New-York; well watered; good wood land; 6 fine young apple orchard in bearing, and other fruit; good buildings; 2-story house, 11 rooms; four miles from Harlem Railroad; near churches, schools, stores, and post office; healthy location. Address J. O. or C. H. EGGLESTON, Salem Centre, Westchester County, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS—SINGLY OR IN suites, to let in house No. 33 East 17th st., Union square, next to Everett House, newly arranged and fitted with bath rooms, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c.; halls carpeted and warmed; janitor can serve breakfasts if desired. Apply to OGDEN & CLARK, corner Broadway and 17th st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.

R. P. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

FURNISHED HOUSES ON AND ADJOINING 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,

No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x100. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON D'Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET—NO. 620 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO Crosby st., entire building, eight floors; $11,000 a year. Apply on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE, NOT ELABORATELY finished, but well built, about 22 feet front, between 30th and 40th sts., Madison and 6th avs., at a price corresponding to the times; if desired, possession immediately. Address Box No. 2,350 Post Office.

WANTED—WITHIN THREE MINUTES' WALK OF Madison av. and 34th st., a small, genteel house. Address, giving lowest cash price and a full description, A. B., Box No. 1,752 New-York Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A NUMBER OF GOOD SERVANTS WANT Situations.—Cooks, laundresses, house-workers, and young girls; also, good colored help, to suit for City or country; German, Swedes, English, French, Irish, &c., promptly supplied at very reduced wages by the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bodell, will be found a number of very desirable servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, &c.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH AV., employers will find, as usual, a large number of first-class servants of every description, both Catholic and Protestant, for City and country.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH AND GERMAN Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, families can select their servants, males and females.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 468 4th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and to do fine washing; good City references. Call at No. 317 East 38th st., second floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS EXperienced chamber-maid and seamstress; good references. Call or two days at No. 238 7th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

COOK.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED WOMAN, who is a thorough cook in every branch; is a first-class meat cook; also, excellent baker and pastry cook; has lived in best City families. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK, WITH THE best of testimonials, as cook in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing; can get up a good dinner, and is very neat. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A GOOD, STRONG SCOTCH WOMAN, to cook, wash, and iron; makes best bread, biscuit, &c., and is a good shirt ironer; City or country; has best of reference; wants a steady place. Apply at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, capable Swedish young woman; City or country; is an excellent cook in everything; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; can bone and lard; make all kinds of nice soups, jellies, ice-cream, &c.; is a good pastry cook and baker; has best City reference. Apply at A. Pelton's, No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook, washer, and ironer; is a good baker; best of references. Call at No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN (WITH one child) in a small family; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; willing to do general house-work. Call or address Spörle, No. 628 Hudson st., grocery store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable young woman, washing and ironing; has first-class City reference. Call at No. 859 6th av., between 48th and 49th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A GERman girl as cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-worker. Apply at No. 247 3d av., near 20th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker to go out by the day; best references given. Call at No. 481 6th av., second floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS young woman, who is a good plain cook, also nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant girl, who can do plain cooking, and is a nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, below 9th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; can do good plain cooking, washing, and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 859 6th av., between 48th and 49th sts.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—IN A HOTEL, BOARDING-house, or private family; thoroughly competent; first-class references. Call or address M. H., No. 106 West 24th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small private family; has good reference. Address, by letter, Advertiser, Mott Haven (S. I.) Post Office.

LADIES WISHING DRESS-MAKING DONE at their homes by day or week can be accommodated by calling on or addressing Dress-maker, No. 18 East 29th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a competent girl; is a good laundress, and a neat, capable chamber-maid; has excellent references from former employers. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress or chamber-maid and laundress in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 370 7th av., first floor, back room.

NEW YEAR IS HERE!
AND WITH IT,
at CARPENTER'S old-established employment office, can be found a choice selection of Protestant and Catholic servants for every kind of work; German, Swede, English, Scotch, &c.; nearly all well recommended.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE AND WELL educated French girl; is a good seamstress; can dress hair nicely; would take care of growing children; can speak a little English. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has excellent City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress and to wait on a lady; can dress hair, and cut and fit for children; has best City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN woman as nurse to grown children; is a very neat hand sewer; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH WOMAN AS nurse to growing children, &c.; will do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 525 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN TO take care of an invalid, or monthly nursing; is American; best references given. Apply at No. 134 Bowery.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—Mrs. Hardman, select servants, Protestant, English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, colored; City or country; lady expert saves employers trouble and disappointment.

SEAMSTRESS.—A PERFECT OPERATOR ON Grover & Baker and Wheeler & Wilson machines wishes a few engagements in families or with a dress-maker. Address Operator, No. 101 West 33d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL AS Seamstress; excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 173 Bleecker st.

SITUATIONS WANTED,

MALES

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A THOroughly-experienced English butler, who has lived as head-waiter and single-handed in private families; good reference given. Address G. L., Box No. 42 Up-town Advertising Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A Protestant man and wife; no incumbrances; man as coachman or gardener; can make himself useful about a gentleman's place; wife a first-class laundress; best of City or country references. Can be seen for this week by asking for M. K., No. 39 Greenwich av., corner of Charles st., basement door.

COACHMAN AND SERVANT.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant young man, aged twenty-two years, who can care and drive horses well; also, milk, care cattle, tend door, build fires, clean silver, wash windows, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; UNderstands gardening if necessary; will be found willing and obliging; seven years' first-class reference. Address C., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has served him faithfully for the past three years. Address J. C., Brevoort House, 8th st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—BY A MARried man of long experience, which his reference will certify is of the very best; can come highly recommended in the City. Address J. C., No. 644 6th av.

GARDENER AND FARMER, OR GENERAL Manager, who possesses a thorough knowledge of those departments; also, scientifically versed in constructing, laying out, &c.; unsurpassed credentials of twenty years. Apply or address S. T., 681 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, where he can make himself useful; would travel with a gentleman; has reference. Address H. B., No. 344 East 16th st.

WAITER-LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT man and wife; the man as first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; wife as first-class laundress, chamber-maid, and parlor-maid; understands either position perfectly; are neat and tidy; have unexceptionable City reference; lady to be seen. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, AS FIRSTclass waiter in a private family; three years' best reference from former employer; wages not so much an object as immediate employment. Address M. R., Up-town Advertising Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, in a small private family; willing, sober, and obliging; has good reference from last place. Call or address, for two days, No. 920 6th av., corner 52d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN WAITER in a private family; understands his duties perfectly; best City reference. Address H. G., Box No. 39 Up-town Advertising Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY FOURTEEN OR FIFteen years of age; one that resides with his parents; must be well recommended. Apply corner 13th st. and 7th av., at 10 A. M.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, TO ASSIST with washing and ironing; must be a Protestant. Call at No. 63 West 49th st., Monday, 10 to 1 o'clock.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 341 AND 343 EAST 4TH ST.,
near Avenue D,
NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

paid on all sums from $5 to $2,000, and five per cent. on the excess over $2,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 11 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1875.

ANDREW MILLS, PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM V. WEBSTER, SECRETARY.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
1875—JANUARY INTEREST—1875.

The twenty-ninth Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 21, 1875.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January.

The bank is open EVERY DAY for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Bank-books in German, French, and English.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner Canal st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6th av.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1875.

The Board of Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum be paid to depositors on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Six per Cent. on sums over that amount, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th of January. Interest not called for will be credited as principal.

Deposits will draw interest from the 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Bank open daily from 10 to 12 M. to 3, and on Thursday from 10 to 7.

E. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
C. GILBERT, Treasurer.

JAMES BUNCH, J. HASSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

THE ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 430 Grand st., between Attorney and Ridge sts.

A dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum is this day due on all sums of five dollars or more which are now and have been on deposit one or more months since July 1. Sums of interest will be paid at any time after the 21st inst., but if not withdrawn such sums will stand on the books the same as actual cash deposits in the names of the persons to whom they are due.

Deposits before Jan 21 will receive interest from Jan. 1.

WILLIAM P. BUCKMASTER, President.
ROBERT HOE,
GEORGE C. SCOVILL, } Vice Presidents.
E. R. KENNEDY, Secretary.

MANNING MERRILL, Auditor.
EUGENE SMITH, Attorney and Counsel.
JAN. 1, 1875.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 128 AND 130 BOWERY, Dec. 14, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND AT THE RATE of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five Dollars and upward, and not exceeding Two Thousand Dollars, and of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums over Two Thousand Dollars, has this day been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be allowed to the depositors, payable on or after Monday, Jan. 18, 1875, in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws.

SAMUEL T. BROWN, President.
G. H. COGGSHALL, Secretary.

East River Savings Institution.

No. 3 CHAMBERS ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.

FIFTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SIX (6) per Cent. per annum has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 11th day of January on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1875.

Interest not called for will be credited, and draw interest as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursday from 10 to 7. WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

INTEREST DIVIDEND.

THE EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Corner SIXTH AV. and TWELFTH S., will pay, on the 20th of January next, an interest dividend, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $2,000, or less, which may be entitled thereto. Money deposited before the 20th of January will draw interest from the first.

JOHN E. DE WITT, President.
GEORGE C. WALDO, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston st.

INTEREST NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be credited depositors Jan. 1, 1875, on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31. Payable on and after the third MONDAY in January. Interest not called for will remain as a deposit, drawing interest from Jan. 1. Interest commences Jan. 1 on deposits made now.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
H. C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

43D SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

The Trustees have ordered that INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on Jan. 1, 1875, be paid depositors in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws; or, if not called for, it will draw interest from Jan. 1, the same as a deposit.

Interest commences Jan. 1 on deposits made now.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, } Vice Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, payable on and after Jan. 13, 1875.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUTTON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 8th av. and West 34th st.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after January 18, 1875.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of January will draw INTEREST from January 1.

BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President. JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 537 Broadway, entrance on Park place.

Interest on depos is entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $2 000, or less, which may be entitled thereto. Money deposited before the 20th of January will draw interest from the first.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WARD B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 420 st. and 8th av.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18th.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NOS. 644 AND 646 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.

Forty-eighth Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the Forty-eighth Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, payable on and after the third Monday of the month.

All dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.

C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.

Surplus, One Million Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits on or before Jan. 10 bear interest from Jan. 1.

A dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 18.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUTTON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, THIRD AVENUE, corner Twenty-third street. The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on and after JANUARY 20, on all sums entitled thereto on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY. Money deposited on or before JANUARY 20, will draw interest FROM JANUARY 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000

MUNICIPAL BONDS

OF THE

CITY OF CINCINNATI

Are Offerd for Sale

in coupon bonds of $1,000 and $500, bearing seven and three-tenths (7 3-10) per cent. interest, payable Jan. 1 and July 1 in each year at the American Exchange National Bank in New-York.

These bonds are part of an issue of $10,000,000 authorized to be made for the construction BY THE CITY OF CINCINNATI of a line of railway from said city to Chattanooga, Tenn., the income of which is paid directly into the Treasury of Cincinnati.

THE FAITH AND CREDIT OF THE CITY IS PLEDGED FOR THE PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THIS LOAN, AND THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF CINCINNATI IS REQUIRED BY LAW, ANNUALLY, TO LEVY A TAX SUFFICIENT TO PAY THE INTEREST AND PROVIDE A SINKING FUND FOR THE FINAL REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS.

$2,700,000 of this loan have been heretofore issued, and the bonds are now selling at 103 AND INTEREST.

EACH PROPOSAL will state the rate of premium that is bid, to which will be added accrued interest from Jan. 1 to date of payment.

FULL PAYMENT may be made and the bonds delivered on Jan. 20, or at the pleasure of the bidder, at any date not later than March 1. In case of deferred payments, a marginal deposit of five per cent. will be required.

ALLOTMENTS will be made at the earliest possible day after the opening of the bids.

The right is reserved to reject any proposals, and to allot a portion of any bid should the total bids exceed the amount now offered.

The total indebtedness of the City of Cincinnati was, on Oct. 17, 1874.....	$9,599,500
And its entire debt after the issue of the whole of the present loan will be about..	16,000,000
The property owned by the city is valued at.....	20,000,000
The property assessed for taxation in 1873 was.....	180,926,390

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
No. 128 Broadway, Dec. 30, 1874.

This Bank will receive sealed proposals for One Million Dollars 7-30 Bonds of the City of Cincinnati, redeemable in 1902—principal and interest payable at this Bank—in accordance with the above advertisement.

Bids will be opened Jan. 9, prox., at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE S. COE,
President American Exchange National Bank.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE FOR its Sinking Fund its first mortgage Seven per Cent. bonds to the amount of ($29,320) Twenty-nine Thousand Three Hundred and Twenty Dollars in Cash, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.

Bids should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office on or before the 9th day of January, 1875, at 12 o'clock M. when the same will be opened and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company. H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1875.

The transfer books will be closed on the 5th inst. and reopen Jan. 7, prox.

GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE UND

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY Jan. 16, at 12 noon
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 7 A.M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 11 a. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
PARTHIA.....WED., Jan. 6 PARTHIA.....WED., Jan. 20
ALGERIA.....WED. Jan. 13 RUSSIA.....WED., Jan. 27
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT, EMERIAU.....Saturday, Jan. 9
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Thursday, Jan. 21
VILLE DE PARIS, LOCHRIDGE.....Thursday, Feb. 4
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit through English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....Jan. 5, at 2:30 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PERRY.....Jan. 12, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE.....Jan. 19, at 2:30 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (office No. 29 Bway,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Jan. 16, at noon
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Jan. 23, at 7 P. M.
CITY OF —.....at —
CABIN PASSAGE, $80, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all ports, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general offices, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50; $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Saturday, Dec. 26
STATE OF NEVADA.....Wednesday, Jan 6
STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, Jan. 20
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 3
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
THE QUEEN.....Saturday, Jan. 9, 7 A. M.
HELVETIA.....Saturday, Jan. 23, 6:30 A. M.
ENGLAND.....Saturday, Jan. 30.
For London direct, Canada.....Jan.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced rates. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST Manager.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, Jan. 12.
KLOPSTOCK, Capt. FISCHER, Jan. 26.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF CABIN PASSAGE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $80, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The screw-ship HOHENSTAUFEN, Capt. W. NORDENHOLT, will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HOHENSTAUFEN, Capt. H. C. FRANKE, on SATURDAY, Jan. 16.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....50 gold.
Steerage.....24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. BERLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 2 P. M.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 9, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
REGULATOR, Capt. WOOD, SATURDAY, Jan 9, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
P. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad office, foot,
No. 460 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILED 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship MISS IMACK, Capt. W. WEAR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS at a good reduction. Quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO JAMAICA AND COLUMBIA.
First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River,
For KINGSTON, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA, CLEARED.....etc. 30
For NASSAU, HAYTI, VENEZUELA, and CURACOA, ANDES.....Jan. 6, 1875
For KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, and SANTA MARTHA, ATLAS.....Jan. 15
For NASSAU, HAYTI, VENEZUELA, and CURACOA, ETNA.....Jan. 22
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 50 Pine st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. F. C. REED, Tues'dy, Jan. 12.
CHARLESTON CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Jan. 21.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 5 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Saturday, Jan. 2.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Jan. 5.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, Jan. 5
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (new).....Thursday, Jan. 7
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Jan. 14
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, Jan. 5
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, Jan. 26
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 9 and Jan. 30 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.
For New Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Philadelphia and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5 and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Highstown, Perkasie, Pemberton, and Camden via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:30, 8:00, 9:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:30 A. M., 2:10, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:30, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON. D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 14, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tunnelhill, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington: at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:50 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
8:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:20, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
6:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:30 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Sleeping-car express arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[Official.]
NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.
COURT OF COMMISSIONERS OF ALABAMA CLAIMS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30, 1874.
The act approved June 23, 1873, organizing the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims provides, "that all claims shall be filed in said court within six months next after organization thereof; and no claim shall be received, docketed, or considered that shall have not been so filed within the time aforesaid; but every such unrepresented claim shall be deemed and held to be finally and conclusively waived and barred."
This court having been organized on the 22d day of July, 1874, the six months above referred to will expire on the 22d day of January, 1875.
JOHN DAVIS, Clerk.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that the MUTUAL BENEFIT ICE COMPANY, of New-York, has, by a vote of more than two-thirds of the capital stock of said company and otherwise in full accordance with chapter 517 Laws of 1864, amended the certificate of incorporation of said company so as to change its office and principal place of business, from the City of New-York to the town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.
JOHN MULFORD, President and Trustee.
JOHN H. PEYTZ, A. C. CHENEY
JOHN H. STARIN, JNO. F. DESMAZES.
A. C. BECHSTEIN, Trustees.
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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874.
DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of WILLIAM KNISELY & CO., expires this day by limitation. WILLIAM KNISELY and CYRUS B. BOSTWICK will sign in liquidation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874.
WILLIAM KNISELY,
CYRUS B. BOSTWICK,
A. McCOLLUM,
C. B. CHAPMAN,
WILLIAM VAN OLINDA.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of WILLIAM KNISELY & CO., and will continue the business of Importing and Jobbing Silk and Foreign Dry Goods at No. 360 Broadway.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.
WILLIAM KNISELY,
CYRUS B. BOSTWICK,
WILLIAM VAN OLINDA,
DAVID W. GLOVER.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, AND PARIS, Jan. 1, 1875.
MR. JOHN NORRIS ROBINSON WITHdraws this day from our firms in Philadelphia, New-York, and Paris, on account of ill-health.
MR. J. HOOD WRIGHT, heretofore residing in Philadelphia, will become a resident partner in New-York.
MR. CHARLES H. GODFREY is this day admitted a partner in our firms in Philadelphia, New-York, and Paris, resident in Philadelphia.
DREXEL & CO.,
Philadelphia.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
New-York.
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
Paris.

OFFICE OF IVES, MURPHY & GORE,
No. 447 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK Jan. 2, 1875.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFOR EXISTing under the style of IVES, MURPHY & GORE is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
DOTIUS D. IVES,
THOMAS MURPHY,
CARLOS GORE,
CALVIN GORE.
JAMES S. WILLET,
Special.
The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm, under the style of IVES, MURPHY & BONAR.
DOTIUS D. IVES,
THOMAS MURPHY,
RONALD E. BONAR.
JAMES S. WILLET,
Special.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm name of LOUDERBACK, GILBERT & CO., expires this day by limitation. DAVID LOUDERBACK retiring from business. Either of former copartners will sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874.
DAVID LOUDERBACK,
JOHN A. GILBERT,
WM. S. LOUDERBACK,
EDWIN S. SWEET.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day formed a new copartnership and will continue the importing and jobbing hardware business heretofore carried on by LOUDERBACK, GILBERT & CO., and under the same firm name.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874. JOHN A. GILBERT,
WM. S. LOUDERBACK,
EDWIN S. SWEET.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of WATT & SHERMAN, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
WILLIAM WATT.
JOHN T. SHERMAN.
WILLIAM WATT, JR.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874.

The undersigned will continue the importing business, as heretofore, at the old stand, Nos. 58 and 60 Leonard st., under the firm name of WILLIAM WATT & CO.
WILLIAM WATT.
WILLIAM WATT, JR.
GEORGE H. DRAPER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of W. B. MEEKER & CO., No. 29 Wall st., for the transaction of a general banking business. Gold, stocks, bonds, and foreign exchange bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. We refer, by permission, to Bank of New-York, N. B. A.; Messrs. John J. Cisco & Son. W. B. MEEKER, late Cashier Bank of New-York. W. B. MEEKER, Jr. THOMAS B. MEEKER, Member New-York Stock Exchange.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.
W. B. MEEKER THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of MEEKER, WORDEN & CO., and the business will hereafter be continued by the remaining partners.
DANIEL T. WORDEN and JAMES H. LEVERICH, under the old firm name of WORDEN & LEVERICH, No. 48 Wall st.

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF CLOSSON & HAYS
Expires this day by limitation.
JAMES T. CLOSSON,
EDWARD ST. JOHN HAYS,
General Partners,
JACOB HAYS,
Special Partner.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day formed a general partnership, under the firm name of CLOSSON & HAYS, for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities, on commission only, also for a general Banking business, at No. 29 Wall st., New-York.
JAMES T. CLOSSON,
JACOB HAYS,
EDWARD ST. JOHN HAYS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between the undersigned, under the firm name of GAMALIEL G. SMITH & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Mr. GAMALIEL G. SMITH retiring. All the partners will sign in liquidation.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH.
HANNAH HALLOCK OGDEN.
THEODORE C. WALLACE.
NEW-YORK, 31st December, 1874.
CHARLES W. OGDEN and THEODORE C. WALLACE will continue the iron and commission business at Nos. 342, 344, and 346 Pearl st., under the firm name of OGDEN & WALLACE.
NEW-YORK, 1st January, 1875.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of MYERS BROS. & CO., in this day dissolved by mutual consent. Messrs. F. and H. MYERS will sign in liquidation.
F. MYERS,
H. MYERS,
J. POLLAK.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of MYERS BROTHERS, and will continue the manufacturing of cigars.
F. MYERS.
H. MYERS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

THE FIRMS OF ANDREWS, MACKAY & CO., of New-York and Boston, and ANDREWS & CO., of Paris, are dissolved this day by mutual consent.
The business in the United States will be settled by Mr. EBEN KIMBALL, at No. 14 Wall st.
EDWARD S. ANDREWS.
WILLIAM MACKAY.
HENRY TURNBULL.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of BUCKLEY, WELDING & CO., expires this day by its own limitation. Either of the partners is authorized to collect outstandings, and will sign the firm name in liquidation. Their office will be at Messrs. Dunham, Buckley & Co's, No. 340 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874.
THOMAS R. BUCKLEY,
WILLIAM R. WELDING,
DE WITT C. WHEELER,
STEPHEN A. FROST,
WILLIAM T. BUCKLEY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.
WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COpartnership under the firm name of HORACE R. KELLY & CO. for the transaction of a Shipping and Commission business, and for the importation and sale of tobacco, succeeding to the firm of ROBERT E. KELLY & CO., except as to liquidation.
HORACE R. KELLY.
JEAN D'HUMIERES.

JANUARY 1, 1875.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of CRUMP & EVERDELL, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Designing, Engraving, and Printing in Colors, and of manufacturing Labels at the old stand of Crump's Label Press, Nos. 73 to 79 Fulton st., New-York City.
SAMUEL CRUMP,
WILLIAM K. EVERDELL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE dissolution of the partnership heretofore existing between CHARLES C. DAVIS and WILLIAM K. BARLOW under the firm name of DAVIS & BARLOW, doing business as Insurance Agents and Brokers at No. 61 Liberty st., New-York City. said dissolution taking effect on Jan. 1, 1875.
WILLIAM K. BARLOW.

ALEXANDER HARGRAVES BROWN, OF Richmond Hill, near Liverpool, and JOHN EDGAR JOHNSON, of New-York, have this day been admitted partners in our houses in this country and England.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

OFFICE OF SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK, No. 30 BROAD ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.
MR. J. G. MILLS ENTERS MY FIRM this day as special partner, contributing the sum of $100,000. The firm will hereafter be conducted under the name of S. W. BOOCOCK & CO.
S. W. BOOCOCK.
J. G. MILLS, Special.

MR. JOHN E. READ AND MR. EDWARD P. HAFF are this day admitted as partners in our firm.
HOWARD, SANGER & CO.
JAN. 1, 1875.

MR. FREDERIC L. AUCHINCLOSS IS admitted to our firm as a partner, from this date.
JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between L. H. KELLER and T. M. WILLIAMS this day dissolves by mutual consent.
JAN. 2, 1875.
L. H. KELLER,
T. M. WILLIAMS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.
THE FIRM OF BERRY & HEISER IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent.
N. BERRY will sign in liquidation.
NATHANIEL BERRY,
HENRY A. HEISER.

MR. DENNING DURR HAVING DECIDED ON account of continued ill-health to retire from active business withdraws from our firm, and ceases to be a member thereof from this date.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
We are happy to announce that Mr. HENRY OOTHOUT will be associated with us in business from date.
JAN. 1, 1875. THOMAS DENNY & CO.

W. H. WILSON AND S. H. MURLIN HAVE an interest in our business after Jan. 1, 1875.
CURRAN, FAY & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WE, WHOSE NAMES ARE SEVERALLY UNdersigned, desirous of forming a Limited Partnership pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, do hereby certify:
First.—That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is "RICHARD, ISELIN & CO."
Second.—That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the importing of dry goods, and the general dry goods business, on commission or otherwise.
Third.—That the names of all the general and special partners interested in said partnership are as follows: AUGUSTE RICHARD, WILLIAM E. ISELIN, JOHN G. NEESER and JOHN H. ISELIN, all of whom reside in the City, County, and State of New-York, are the general partners; and ADRIAN ISELIN, who also resides in said City, County, and State of New-York, is the special partner.
Fourth.—That the said ADRIAN ISELIN has contributed the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars ($300,000) as capital to the common stock.
Fifth.—That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of January, 1875, and the period at which the said partnership is to terminate is the 30th day of November, 1877.
Dated the 30th day of December, 1874.
AUGUSTE RICHARD,
WM. E. ISELIN
JOHN G. NEESER,
By Adrian Iselin, his Attorney in fact.
JOHN H. ISELIN,
General Partners.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm name of BARNUTZ, DIEHL & CO is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. AUGUST FICHT withdrawing from the firm.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875. JOHN BARNUTZ,
PETER DIEHL,
AU

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

At Irving Hall, the Linwood Club will enjoy their second annual ball on Tuesday, the 26th inst.

Laura S. Webb will read an original poem entitled "Seventy-six" at the Spingler House on next Thursday evening.

The Infant Asylum Grand Ball will take place at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, the 14th inst.

On Thursday evening, the 28th inst., the fifteenth reception of the New-York Masquerade Club will take place at Tammany Hall.

At the regular monthly meeting of the New-York Historical Society, to-morrow evening, Major Gen. J. Watts de Peyster will read a paper on the "Life, Character, and Public Services of Major Gen. George H. Thomas."

Sergt. Charles B. Brown, of the United States Recruiting Service, stationed at No. 110 West street, attempted to commit suicide on Saturday by swallowing a large quantity of laudanum. He was cared for at Park Hospital.

Female pickpockets are said to prey constantly on the strangers who pass through the Grand Central Depot. They are so expert in their nefarious practices that ladies who would not be victimized must exercise great caution.

Johanna Kerser was charged at the Tombs Police Court yesterday with stealing $70 from William London, of No. 3 Battery place, in a saloon in Greenwich street, Saturday night. She was held by Justice Kilbreth in $1,000 bail to answer.

The funeral of Joseph B. Varnum took place yesterday from the Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-fourth street, a large circle of State friends attending. A number of prominent clergymen assisted at the services.

A TIMES reporter called on Hon. John G. Schumaker, at his residence in Brooklyn, last evening. Mr. Schumaker declined to say anything whatever in regard to matters connected with the Pacific Mail. He will leave for Washington this afternoon.

Charles Lindquist, a Swede, died in the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital yesterday from injuries received on the 31st ult. by being struck by a Harlem train while walking on the tract at Mott Haven. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest in the case.

Early yesterday morning, two thieves, named William White and Thomas Redmond, were detected in the act of breaking into the liquor store of James W. Reilly, at No. 457 Greenwich street. They were taken into custody, and at the Tombs Police Court held in default of $1,500 bail each to appear for trial.

In compliance with the desires of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States the week of prayer for 1875 will be observed in the South Reformed Church, Fifth avenue, corner of Twenty-first street, from the 4th to the 9th inst., and prominent clergymen will be in attendance to conduct the exercises during the week.

The spectacle which Fifth avenue presented yesterday, was in some respects remarkable. The mildness of the air, and the dryness of the streets, seemed to have brought out half the population of the city, who with one accord had chosen the avenue for a promenade. About five o'clock, any one standing on the east side of the way, in the neighborhood of Thirty-second street, could see a long procession of promenaders, stretching in an unbroken line from near Twenty-seventh street, up to and over Murray Hill, and as everybody was in dark winter clothing, the procession might have been mistaken for a funeral cortege, had it not been for its quick and active movements.

BROOKLYN.

Fred. Goddard, aged twelve years, residing at No. 347 Seventh street, had his left arm broken in two places, while "coasting" in Sixth street, on Saturday afternoon last.

At 9:30 yesterday evening an unknown man jumped overboard from the ferry-boat Farragut, of the Fulton street line, while crossing from New-York to Brooklyn. No description of the suicide could be given by the deck hands.

Michael McHugh, of No. 102 Van Brunt street, was arrested yesterday charged with carrying concealed weapons. The complaint was made by Hugh Walsh, who, within a fortnight, became the prisoner's bondsman on a similar charge.

Albert Etzen, of No. 161 Wythe avenue, was arrested yesterday, on a warrant issued by Justice Semler, charging him with obtaining wines and liquors, of the value $114 50, on false pretenses. The prisoner was held to await examination.

James Boyle, of No. 62 Congress street, was arrested yesterday on complaint of Timothy Tuhey, of No. 24 Columbia street, who charges the former with stabbing him in the left breast with a butcher knife. The affray took place on Saturday afternoon in the butcher-shop of Thomas Cronin, No. 48 Columbia street, where the prisoner is employed. Boyle, whose wound is not considered dangerous, was taken to the Long Island College Hospital. The prisoner was held for examination.

LONG ISLAND.

The stables of Col. A. M. Wood, Ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, at Queens, were broken open on Saturday night and three sets of harness, valued at about $150, stolen.

County Judge Armstrong on Saturday committed the negro Joe Lawrence to the County Jail at North Hempstead to await his trial on the charge of bigamy. He is considered to be one of the most dangerous of the gang to which Jarvis and Jackson belonged.

The annual corporation meeting of the village of Greenport will be held to-day, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. A Trustee is to be elected in the place of Henry S. Ackley, a Clerk in the place of George H. Corwin, a Collector in the place of Jonathan A. Youngs, and a Street Commissioner in the place of A. K. Reeve.

STATEN ISLAND.

County Treasurer Hugh McRoberts gives notice that the sale of property for unpaid taxes will take place at the Court-house at Richmond on Saturday next, commencing at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

While Michael McCarthy, a milkman of Clifton, was serving his customers yesterday morning his horse took fright on Sarah Ann street, Tompkinsville, and ran away. He was thrown out of his wagon, striking his head violently on the sidewalk and cutting it in a frightful manner. His recovery is considered doubtful.

NEW-JERSEY.

County Physician Stout yesterday made a post-mortem examination of the remains of Mrs. Barr, who fell dead in the street on Saturday, and learned that death had resulted from heart disease.

The trial of Frederick Klennen, formerly Treasurer of the Hoboken Savings Bank, whose defalcation almost threw the institution into bankruptcy eighteen months ago, will be commenced today in the Hudson County Courts, Jersey City Heights.

John Hegbaum, while sitting in Charles Frederickson's saloon in Newark yesterday morning, was stricken with paralysis. Last evening Mr. Frederickson reported to the Police that a man who could not speak had been sitting in his saloon for several hours, and the afflicted man was removed to the hospital.

William Edwards, David Kane, and William J. Coyle were arrested in Jersey City early yesterday morning on suspicion of having robbed a man named Marsh. They met him in Cooper Hall and followed him out, and, it is alleged, robbed him. Some of the goods taken from Marsh were found in their possession.

A SUNDAY MORNING DOG-FIGHT.

Superintendent Hartfield, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, received information on Saturday that a fight between two bull-dogs was to take place at the establishment of Harry Jennings, the well-known dog fancier, in Broome street, at 3 P. M. yesterday. This information was laid before Justice Kilbreth, and on the affidavit of Mr. Hartfield a warrant was granted for the arrest of all persons found in the place aiding in and abetting the brutal contest, as well as the spectators. The fact that the warrant had been issued was doubtless learned by Jennings, for when Mr. Hartfield called yesterday at the dog-fancier's establishment for the purpose of reconnoitering, he found the place deserted, and subsequently learned that the fight had taken place at 8 o'clock in the morning. The contest was between a dog owned by the Captain of an ocean steam-ship and one the property of Jennings. It was not ascertained which of the animals proved successful.

FEMALE CALLERS BEFORE THE POLICE JUSTICES.

The greater portion of the prisoners arraigned before Justice Sherwood, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday morning, were women, and they all had the appearance of having made more calls on Saturday than was good for them. Among the male prisoners were many very battered-looking fellows who had evidently prolonged their New-Year's festivities until all was blue. For this time clemency prevailed. Susan Burns made many calls and wound up the day by dropping into the Seventh Ward Station-house and calling for a drink. She mistook the green lamp for the light of a bucket-shop. Susan was locked up until the whisky shall have had time to evaporate out of her.

"Well, Mrs. Curtis," said the Judge to a cheerful-looking woman, with two fearful black eyes and innumerable smaller bruises and cuts, "and what have you got to say?" "Well, Judge, your Honor, I called on Mrs. McHugh, you see, and had a piece of cake and a glass of 'cherry,' and Mrs. McHugh was drunk and said the Curtises were a mean lot, and that she could lick the lot of them."

"Judging by your appearance, Mrs. Curtis, she made a pretty good beginning on you," remarked the Judge. "You are discharged, and take my advice and let Mrs. McHugh alone."

Annie Burns and Isabella Rodenburg went arm in arm to make their calls. They both carried satchels just to make it appear that they were marketing. At 8 o'clock they were found in Pike street engaged in fierce combat with each other, the weapons used being the satchels aforesaid and finger-nails. In the vicinity of the battle-ground were found nine turkey legs and several wings only slightly demolished, two flasks quite empty, a few slices of ham not very thick, and about a dozen pickled oysters, besides several hair switches and the remains of two bonnets. They were both locked up until they got sober. These were specimen cases, the rest being somewhat similar.

At Jefferson Market Police Court Justice Kasmire presided, and promptly disposed of the sixty-nine prisoners brought before him. As usual at this court, the number of women arraigned was very large. The presiding Justices were all lenient toward the persons brought before them owing to the season of the year.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

ITS DEDICATION YESTERDAY—DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW EDIFICE—SERMON BY REV. NATHANIEL W. CONKLING, THE PASTOR.

The new house of worship of the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-ninth street, was dedicated yesterday. Service was celebrated in the morning at 10:30, in the afternoon at 3:30, and again in the evening at 7:30. The new building was commenced during the session of the Evangelical Alliance in this City, and the work was carried on rapidly by the architect, Mr. Samuel A. Warner. The structure is a handsome one, and in all its internal arrangements is eminently suited for Christian worship. The auditorium is spacious, and the acoustic properties of the building are especially good. The organ is placed in the chancel, and there is but one gallery, which is situated at the back of the church. The absence of side galleries gives the building a peculiarly lofty appearance. Lofty arches, supported by graceful pillars, divide the side aisles from the central portion of the building, and in every part of the church the decorations strike a nice medium between the florid and severely chaste. The windows are of stained glass, the pillars are surmounted with gilt capitals, and the ceiling consists of a series of dark blue panels picked out with gold.

Large congregations were present yesterday at the several services. The morning service was conducted by the Pastor, Rev. Nathaniel W. Conkling, D. D., and Rev. Drs. S. Irenæus Prime and H. M. Field also took part in it. Service was opened with a voluntary on the organ, to which succeeded a voluntary by the choir. The invocation was then pronounced, after which the hymn, "Enter with all thy glorious train," was sung by the congregation. Rev. Dr. Field then read a portion of the Scripture and offered up prayer. The Christmas hymn, "Hosanna, raise the pealing hymn," was next sung, after which the sermon was preached by the Pastor. He took his text from the 12th chapter of the Gospel according to St. Mark, 29th and 31st verses: "And thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength; this is the first commandment. And the second is like, namely this: thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself; there is no other commandment greater than these." God, he said, was love. He was unspeakable love and had given his only begotten Son for man. This was the God whom they worshiped. He was no impersonal force which, having created the world, took no active part in its government. This God they could not see, but they knew that His name was love, that He was Christ, Emmanuel, the God who was at once a friend and father. It was necessary that men should know God aright in order that they might worship him aright. They consecrated, the preacher said, that house for all coming time to His service. He then inculcated the necessity of Christian worship, and pointed out how possible it was that there might be religious worship without the former. There could, he said, be no true worship of God without love for him. Love was the leading affection of the soul, and love of God its leading grace. God was the supreme giver, and so should our will regard Him as the object of our adoration, and draw our affections with it. The question was asked, "Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me?" and the answer to it, "Lord, thou knowest that I love thee," should be the answer of every true worshiper. Our love for God, he said, should be a matter of feeling and sentiment. We should love Him as we love our friends, only that He, being, supreme our love for Him should be a supreme love. To us every place should be holy because God was there. But as we love God with all our heart and with all our soul, so also should we love Him with all our mind. He did not desire a blind adoration or superstitious worship; the worship which He desired was that which was reasonable and intelligent. So, again should men worship God with all their strength. It would not do to suppose that they could give the years of their strength to the world, the flesh, and the devil, and a brief space of their declining days to God. They dedicated to Him, that day, the work of their hands, and they besought Him to accept it as an expression of their desire to worship Him with all their strength. It was also necessary, he said, that our worship of God should possess the element of loving our neighbor as ourself, and in illustration of this portion of the text Dr. Conkling advocated the widest toleration, pointing out that there was no essential difference between the various denominations of Christians, and the unity of the Church was by no means incompatible with the existence of such different denominations. At the conclusion of the sermon the act of dedication was performed, the Pastor reading a portion of the Scriptures and the people responding. The Pastor then offered up the prayer of dedication, after which Rev. Dr. Prime delivered a brief address, in which he conveyed the congratulations of the Presbytery, of the ministry, and of the sister churches. The hymn, "The Lord ye know is God indeed," was then sung, with the Doxology, after which the benediction was pronounced.

At the afternoon service Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, preached, and in the evening the sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Crosby. There will be additional services during the week. This evening will be devoted to the inspection of the church and opening of the organ. On Wednesday evening Divine service will be celebrated at 8 o'clock, and the sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle, and on Friday evening there will be a church prayer, conference, and praise meeting.

JOHN SCANNELL'S SECOND TRIAL.

The second trial of John Scannell for murder is set down in the calendar of cases to be called in the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning. Scannell, it will be remembered, shot and killed a man named Donoghue in Johnson's pool-room in Twenty-eighth street after frequent threats to take his life, and a previous attempt in which he failed. In his former trial the defense of insanity was set up and so urgently presented that in the face of the strongest possible evidence the jury could not be got to agree. The murder was said to have been committed in vindication of an oath taken at the time of the death of Florence Scannell, the murderer's brother. Florence had been shot in a political row in Donoghue's bar-room, in the locality which recently got some notoriety as the battle-ground of another political row in which McKenna lost his life.

THE CARNIVAL SEASON.

The carnival season was successfully inaugurated by the Mayence Carnival Verein at the Turn Hall last night. Their soirée gave the humorists of the society an opportunity to let loose a large amount of accumulated wit, humor, and satire. The programme of oddities last night included a burlesque, enacted by the members of the committee, entitled "The Fugitive Venus." Several other comicalities were enacted, with many hits at the follies of the period. In a week or two the Arion, the Beethoven Maennerchor, the Schillerbund, and other societies will commence their Carnival receptions, which will be continued from time to time until the season culminates with a masquerade ball given by each society.

PROVIDENCE PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 2.—The Printing Cloth market continued dull during the week, with sales of 15,000 pcs. Good Standard 64x64 at 5c., while 5½c. was the asking price for Extra do.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Utopia, from Glasgow.—William Lowry, Robert Smith.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:24 | Sun sets....4:47 | Moon rises..4:47
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..5:13 | Gov. Island..5:02 | Hell Gate....7:24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SUNDAY, Jan. 3.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Utopia, (Br.,) Thompson, Glasgow Dec 19, with mdse. and 23 passengers to Henderson Bros Experienced strong westerly winds throughout the passage. Dec. 28, lat. 45 18, lon. 51 10, passed an Anchor Line steam-ship bound E.; 29th, lat. 43 50, lon. 56 10, a two-funneled brig-rigged steam-ship do.; same date, lat. 43 47, lon. 56 30, a brig-rigged German steam-ship do.; same date, lat. 43 47, lon. 56 40, steam-ship Victoria do.; Jan. 2, 100 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steam-ship Oder, (Ger.,) hence for Bremen.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans Dec. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

ship Strathblane, (of Glasgow,) Poe, Calcutta and Sand Heads Oct. 22, with mdse. to Henderson Bros. Passed Cape of Good Hope Nov. 19, and crossed the Equator Dec. 2 in lon. 27 W.; had fine weather; Nov. 1, lat. 24 48 S., lon. 51 13 E., exchanged signals with ship Fortune, from Manila, for Boston; Dec. 23, lat. 22 50 N., lon. 64 52 W., ship Victoria, from Calcutta, for do.

Ship Graham's Polly, Clapp, Havre Nov. 22, via Havana Dec. 27, in ballast to J. Atkins & Co.

Bark Nictaux, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Masters, Dunkirk Nov. 22, via Savannah, in ballast to master. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Park Magdalena, Griffin, Ciudad Bolivar, 13 ds., with hides, skins, cedar, and 1 passenger to E. A. De Lima. Had moderate weather.

Brig Florinda, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Patras 69 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to Lauro, Storey & Co. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 20; had variable weather.

Brig Thos. Turrull, (of New-Haven,) Thompson, Barbados 16 ds., in ballast to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Had moderate weather; was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Johanna, (Ger.,) De Groote, Montevideo 61 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator Dec. 4 in lon. 34; had moderate weather.

Brig Amor, (Ger.,) Hamann, Cape Town, C. G. H., 62 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator Nov. 29. Had variable weather.

Schr. Roebuck, (of Dundee,) Campbell, Rio Grande 51 ds., with hides to G. Amsinck & Co. Experienced strong variable winds; was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras. The Roebuck is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Schr. G. W. Andrews, Watts, Fernandina, Fla., 14 ds., with lumber to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Roney Parker, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Wave, Lynch, New-Haven.

Schr. A. Baker, Jones, Providence.

Schr. Henrietta, Somers, New-London.

Schr. R. Mason, Corry, Virginia.

Schr. N. P. Wright, Croppet, Virginia.

Schr. Helen Hasbrouck, Soper, Baltimore.

Schr. John K. Shaw, Cox, Baltimore.

RETURNED.—Bark Kate Carney, (of Glasgow,) Wilson, hence, Dec. 22, for London. Dec. 24 experienced a heavy gale from N., lasting 48 hours, during which the vessel sprung a leak, and the crew refusing to proceed, put back to port for repairs.

WIND—Sunset, light, W.; cloudy.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 3.—The Hamburg-American steam-ship Frisia, Capt. Meier, from New-York Dec. 24, arr. to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 3.—The American Line steam-ship Illinois, Capt. Shackford, from Philadelphia Dec. 24, arr. to-day.

CASH'S

NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THE NAME AND TRADE-MARK OF J. & J. CASH

CAMBRIC FRILLING.

IS THE MOST DURABLE AND SATISFACTORY TRIMMING FOR LADIES', CHILDREN'S, AND INFANTS' WARDROBES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

THE STANDARD OF THE United States Government AND THE WORLD.

FAIRBANKS'

Improved Letter Balance.

FAIRBANKS'

New Improved Balance,

Capacity, 4 lbs.,

FOR WEIGHING PAPERS, PERIODICALS, and PACKAGES,

Adapted to the Requirements of the New Postal Law.

FAIRBANKS'

Portable Platform Scales,

ALL SIZES.

HAY, COAL, AND STOCK SCALES.

RAILROAD DEPOT AND TRACK SCALES

Grocers' Counter and Druggists'

SCALES, SCALES, SCALES.

EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

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FAIRBANKS & CO.....No. 338 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.
FAIRBANKS & CO.....No. 403 St. Paul st., Montreal.
FAIRBANKS & CO.....No. 34 King William st., London.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO...2 Milk st., Boston, Mass.
FAIRBANKS & EWING.....Masonic Hall, Phila., Penn.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.....Chicago.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
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The Atlas Steam-ship Company's large first-class iron steamers, specially fitted for passengers, leave New-York every fifteen days for the above renowned health resorts. For particulars, apply to

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ALL SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

Ladies afflicted with superfluous hair on the lips, cheek, chin, arm, &c., who have in vain tried the various depilatories in use for this purpose, may apply to MME. JULIAN with the certainty of guaranteed and perfect success. Mme. Julian has removed this disfigurement RADICALLY and PERMANENTLY in the worst possible cases, where all previous attempts had failed. Application must be made personally at her residence, No. 206 West 38th st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

EVERY BOND BOUGHT

TO-DAY,

AT OR BEFORE

4:30 P. M.,

WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE THIRD SERIES DRAWING, HELD AT STEINWAY HALL AT 5 O'CLOCK TO-MORROW, JAN. 4.

2 PREMIUMS	each	$100,000
2 PREMIUMS	each	35,000
4 PREMIUMS	each	10,000
4 PREMIUMS	each	5,000
4 PREMIUMS	each	3,000
8 PREMIUMS	each	1,000
40 PREMIUMS	each	500

AND MANY OTHERS.

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DON'T COMPARE IT WITH A LOTTERY.

BEAR IN MIND THAT THE CAPITAL INVESTED,

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IS ALWAYS SECURED.

Arrangements have been made to fill all orders without delay. Call on or address at once,

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FINANCIAL AGENTS,

NO. 23 PARK ROW,

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Remit by draft on New-York City banks, by registered letter, or Post Office money order.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

500 TONS OF COAL.

Sealed proposals for the delivery of 500 tons of coal will be received by the above-mentioned department at No. 36 Union square, New-York, until WEDNESDAY, the 13th January, 1875, at 9:30 o'clock A. M.

For full particulars see *City Record*, No. 2 City Hall.

HAY, STRAW, OATS, AND FEED.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Fire Department until 12 o'clock noon, Jan. 11, 1875, for HAY, STRAW, OATS, AND FEED.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

MASON AND IRON WORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock noon, Jan. 13, 1875, for the MASON AND IRON WORK necessary for constructing a new roof on Tompkins Market.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SPOUR DECK SCOWS.—Sealed proposals for doing this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 11 o'clock A. M., of MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1875.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

5,500 TONS COAL.—PROPOSALS.—DEPARTMENT of Public Charities and Correction, until Jan. 11, 1875. See *City Record*.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DE LANCEY KANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Horace S. Ely, No. 22 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-second day of June next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh day of December, 1874.

SAMUEL N. KANE,
DE LANCEY A. KANE, } Executors.
WALTER L. KANE,
dl4-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SHIELDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Gelston, No. 4 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-seventh day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1874.

JOHN GELSTON,
THOMAS DOUGHERTY, } Executors.
CATHARINE SHIELDS, Executrix.

GEORGE C. BLANKE, Attorney for Executors, No. 19 William st., New-York.
o26-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN H. KOBBE, late of the City of New-York, baker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Arnold, Elliott & White, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1874.

CATHERINA S. KOBBE, Executrix.
o26-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. MAGHEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 72 Murray st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1874.

JOHN HOLME MAGHEE,
GILLISON MAGHEE,
o19-law6mM Executors.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID COLDEN MURRAY, LINDLEY M. FERRIS, Jr., and ROBERT M. FERRIS, composing the firm of MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Bankrupts. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estates of David Colden Murray, Lindley M. Ferris, Jr., and Robert M. Ferris, of the City and County of New-York, in the said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts on the petition of certain of their creditors by the District Court in said district.—Dated New-York, Dec. 19, 1874.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee.
d21-law3wm No. 7 Beekman st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of MOSES SAMELSON, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1875, at ten o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

R. G. BELVILLE, Clerk.
jn4-law3wM